AN ABRIDGMENT

OF

THE PENAL REGULATIONS,

ENACTED FOR

The Government of the Territories

UNDER THE

PRESIDENCY OF FORT WILLIAM, IN BENGAL.

EXHIBITING AT ONE VIEW,

THE OFFENCE, THE PENALTY FOR THAT OFFENCE, THE JURISDICTION NECESSARY TO CONVICT THE OFFENDER, AND A REFERENCE TO THE NUMBER, YEAR, AND SECTION OF THE ENACTING REGULATION.

TOGETHER WITH

AN ALPHABETICAL TABLE OF CONTENTS.

TO WHICH ARE SUBJOINED,

FORMS OF PROCEEDINGS AND COMMITMENTS

IN CASES OF

Murder and Surety of the Peace,

AND ALSO IN CASES OF ASSAULT AND DEBT,

Agreeably to 53d Geo. III. Cap. 155.

THE SECOND EDITION.

CONTINUED TO THE END OF THE YEAR 1827.

BY

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1828.

Advertisement.



To prevent unnecessary repetitions, the following abbreviations have been generally made use of, viz.

M.	for Magistrate.	C. R.	for Collector of Revenue.
C. C.	.. Court of Circuit.	B. R.	.. Board of Revenue.
N. A.	.. Nizamut Adawlut.	Col. Cus.	.. Collector of Customs.
J.	.. Judge.	B. C.	.. Board of Customs.
P. C. A.	.. Provincial Court of Appeal.	G. G. C.	.. Governor General in Council.
S. D. A.	.. Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.		

It may perhaps also be proper to observe,

1st.—That whatever act is legal in a magistrate, is equally so in any acting, joint, or assistant magistrate.

2dly.—That every order or conviction before a magistrate, is open to an appeal to the Court of Circuit, unless specially prohibited.

3dly.—That two judges of a Court of Circuit, may (on appeal) reverse any order or conviction of a magistrate.

4thly.—That two judges of a Court of Circuit may bail any person at their discretion, although the offence may be declared generally not bailable under the Regulations.

Hooghly, 1828.

TITLES OF THE PENAL REGULATIONS.



1793.

IX.

A Regulation for re-enacting, with alterations and modifications, the regulations passed by the Governor General in Council on the 3d December 1790, and subsequent dates, for the apprehension and trial of persons charged with crimes or misdemeanors.

XII.

A Regulation for the appointment of the Hindoo and Mahomedan law officers of the civil and criminal courts of judicature.

XIII.

A Regulation for the appointment of the ministerial officers of the civil and criminal courts of judicature, and prescribing their respective duties.

XVII.

A Regulation for re-enacting, with alterations and amendments, the regulations passed by the Governor General in Council on the 20th July 1792, for empowering landholders and farmers of land to distrain and sell the personal property of under-farmers, ryots, and dependant talookdars, and (in certain specified cases) their sureties, for arrears of rent or revenue, and for preventing landholders and farmers of land, confining or inflicting corporal punishment on their under-farmers, ryots, and dependant talookdars, or their sureties, to enforce payment of arrears.

XVIII.

A Regulation for preserving complete the records of the civil and criminal courts of judicature, and requiring the zillah and city courts to transmit monthly reports of the suits decided by them to the provincial Courts of Appeal; and directing the provincial Courts of Appeal to submit monthly reports of the appeals and causes decided by them to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.

XX.

A Regulation for empowering the zillah and city Courts of Appeal, and the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, and the Nizamut Adawlut, to propose regulations regarding matters coming within their cognizance.

XXII.

A Regulation for re-enacting, with alterations and amendments, the regulations passed by the Governor General in Council on the 7th December 1792, for the establishment of an efficient police throughout the country.

XLIX.

A Regulation for preventing affrays respecting disputed boundaries.

REGULATIONS OF 1794.

VII.

A Regulation for enabling one Judge of Circuit to hold the courts for half yearly and monthly jail deliveries; and for empowering one of the Judges of the Provincial Courts of Appeal in each division, to remain at the sudder station to transact certain parts of the business of the court, whilst the other Judges are making the circuit; and for providing against the absence or indisposition of the Judges or their law officers, and against vacancies in the judicial and law appointments.

REGULATIONS OF 1795.

XXXVI.

A Regulation for providing against the loss or miscarriage of the proceedings in trials referred by the Judges of Circuit to the Nizamut Adawlut, or the sentences or orders of that court on such trials; and for establishing another court of Dewanny Adawlut in the districts now comprised in the zillah of Burdwan.

REGULATIONS OF 1796.

II.

A Regulation for the guidance of the zillah and city Magistrates in the provinces of Bengal, Behar, Orissa, and Benares, in apprehending and bringing to trial European British subjects charged with acts which may render them liable to a criminal prosecution.

IV.

A Regulation to provide for the occasional absence of the zillah and city Judges and Magistrates, in the provinces of Bengal, Behar, Orissa, and Benares, from their respective stations; and prescribing the duties to be performed by the registers of the courts and the assistants on such occasions, as well as in the discharge of their official functions.

IX.

A Regulation for the more certain ascertainment of the witnesses whom prisoners, committed for trial before the Courts of Circuit, may be desirous to have examined in their defence, and of the causes of the non-attendance of any witnesses named by prisoners or prosecutors, to give evidence before the Courts of Circuit.

XI.

A Regulation for providing against resistance to the processes of the zillah and city courts and police officers, as well as for compelling the appearance of persons charged with acts of a criminal nature, who may abscond, or otherwise evade the process issued against them.

REGULATIONS OF 1797.

III.

A Regulation for constituting one Court of Circuit to expedite the jail deliveries of the zillahs and cities within the several divisions of the Courts of Circuit for Calcutta, Dacca, Patna, Moorshedabad, and Benares, instead of two courts, as provided by Regulation VII. 1794, and Regulation XVI. 1795.

IV.

A Regulation for making sundry alterations in, and additions to, Regulation IX. 1793.

XIII.

A Regulation for the occasional exercise of judicial powers by the assistants to the zillah and city Magistrates, in the provinces of Bengal, Behar, Orissa, and Benares.

XIV.

A Regulation for empowering the court of Nizamut Adawlut to extend relief to certain prisoners sentenced to Deyut and pecuniary fines or to restore stolen property, or the value of it; and to remain in confinement until the completion of their sentences; also for preventing sentences of the same nature in future, and for drawing the distinction between the courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction more clearly and obviously.

REGULATIONS OF 1798.

III.

A Regulation for establishing annual vacations of the civil courts of justice; for postponing the commencement of the half yearly jail deliveries during such vacations; and for establishing a fixed order of succession in the jail deliveries of the several zillahs and cities throughout the provinces of Bengal, Behar, Orissa, and Benares.

REGULATIONS OF 1799.

II.

A Regulation for monthly jail deliveries in the cities of Dacca, Moorshedabad, and Patna; and for declaring convicts who may escape from confinement during their sentences liable to transportation.

IV.

A Regulation for the trial of persons charged with crimes against the state.

VIII.

A Regulation for certain modifications of the Mahomedan law in cases of murder; and to explain parts of Regulation XXI. 1795, and Regulation V. 1797, in cases of Dhurna.

X.

A Regulation to prevent delay in the transmission of the records of trials referred to the court of Nizamut Adawlut.

REGULATIONS OF 1801.

II.

A Regulation for the more speedy and effectual administration of justice in the court of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut.

III.

A Regulation for putting a stop to the practice, which prevails in many parts of the Company's provinces, of parties in civil suits preferring unfounded accusations of perjury against the witnesses in such suits, and unfounded charges of subornation of perjury against the adverse party in such suits.

VIII.

A Regulation for modifying the Mahomedan law in certain cases of Kutl Khota, or accidental homicide; and in other cases of the like nature.

IX.

A Regulation to limit the operation of Section 15, Regulation VII. 1799, upon persons employed in the salt manufacture, or in the provision of the Company's investment; and to explain and amend Section II. Regulation XI. 1796, with respect to persons so employed, and others charged with resistance of process under that Regulation.

REGULATIONS OF 1802.

VI.

A Regulation for preventing the sacrifice of children at Saugor and other places.

REGULATIONS OF 1803.

I.

A Regulation for extending, with modifications, to the criminal courts, the rules prescribed in Regulation IV. 1793; for procuring the attendance of witnesses, and requiring oaths or solemn declarations from witnesses in the civil courts; and for explaining those rules in their application to particular forms of oath by the courts, civil and criminal.

LIII.

A Regulation for determining the punishment to be adjudged by the criminal courts of judicature, in cases p[illegible] in a discretion is left by the Mahomedan law; for defining the crime and punishment of robbery by open violence; a[illegible] declaring what convicts shall be hereafter liable to transportation, or to banishment; as well as the punishm[illegible] of such as may return from transportation, or escape from confinement, during the periods of their sentences.

REGULATIONS OF 1804.

II.

A Regulation for altering the periods of the half yearly jail deliveries in the division of Calcutta, Moorshedabad, Patna, and Benares; and for providing a quarterly jail delivery in the zillahs of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, Dacca Jelalpore, and Moorshedabad.

III.

A Regulation for providing against resistance to the processes of the zillah criminal courts and police officers; as well as for compelling the appearance of persons charged with acts of a criminal nature, who may abscond, or otherwise evade the process issued against them: for rendering prosecutions instituted for the recovery of losses sustained by theft and robbery cognizable in the courts of civil judicature; and for ascertaining the responsibility in such cases of Tehsildars of places held Khaum: for amending certain parts of Regulation VI. 1803; for preventing the offence of Dhurna; and for preventing the tribe of Rajkoomars killing, or causing the death of their female children, in the provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honorable the English East India Company.

IV.

A Regulation for the administration of justice in criminal cases in the zillah of Cuttack.

V.

A Regulation to provide for the appointment and removal of the native officers of Government in the judicial, revenue, and commercial departments, and in the departments of salt, opium, and customs; also to make further provision for administering the oath prescribed by the statute 33 Geo. III. cap. 52.

X.

A Regulation for declaring the powers of the Governor General in Council to provide for the immediate punishment of certain offences against the state, by the sentence of courts martial.

REGULATIONS OF 1805.

III.

A Regulation to make farther provision for the exemplary punishment of robbery by open violence.

XIII.

A Regulation for the maintenance of the peace, and for the support and administration of the police in the zillah of Cuttack, and for amending certain provisions contained in Regulation IV. 1804.

XVIII.

A Regulation for the appointment of a Magistrate of the Jungle Mehals in zillah Beerbhoom, Burdwan, and Midnapore; and for declaring and extending the rules prescribed for zemindars and managers of zemindaries, entrusted with the police in those Mehals.

REGULATIONS OF 1806.

I.

A Regulation for abolishing the jurisdiction of zillah Moorshedabad, and annexing the Mehals composing it to the jurisdictions of the city of Moorshedabad and zillah Beerbhoom; for altering the jurisdiction of the courts of circuit, and provincial courts of appeal, of the divisions of Calcutta and Moorshedabad; for fixing the order of holding the half yearly jail deliveries in those divisions, and in the divisions of Benares and Barcilly; for rescinding such parts of the existing regulations as restrict the senior judges of the courts of circuit from proceeding upon the circuit in their respective divisions; and for extending the authority of the courts of Nizamut Adawlut, and Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, in certain cases.

XI.

A Regulation for facilitating the progress of detachments of troops through the Company's territories; for affording any requisite assistance to persons travelling through those territories; and for extending the rules contained in Section 68

and 72, Regulation XXII. 1795, in clause fifth and sixth, Section 11, Regulation VIII. 1805; and in Section 31. of that regulation, to the whole of the Company's provinces, subject to the immediate government of the presidency of Fort William; for the guidance of the civil officers in applying for guards from the regular battalions; and for modifying the rule contained in clause first, Section 12, Regulation I. 1804.

XV.

A Regulation for the amendment of certain parts of the provisions contained in clause second and third, Section 2, Regulation II. 1796; and clause second and third, Section 19, Regulation VI. 1803, and of the rule contained in Section 7, Regulation V. 1799.

REGULATIONS OF 1807.

II.

A Regulation to provide more effectually for the punishment of perjury, subornation of perjury, and forgery.

IX.

A Regulation for explaining and amending the existing rules of criminal process; and for defining, in certain cases, the powers and duties of the police officers of the zillah and city magistrates, and of their assistants, of the courts of circuit, and of the court of Nizamut Adawlut.

XII.

A Regulation for obtaining a complete register of guards and watchmen, employed by landholders, farmers, and others, and declaring the responsibility of their employers for the conduct of such servants, in certain cases.

XV.

A Regulation for modifying the constitution of the courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut, so far as relates to the appointment of judges of those courts.

REGULATIONS OF 1808.

VIII.

A Regulation for the more exemplary punishment of robbery by open violence; and for modifying the rules in force, respecting trials referred to the court of Nizamut Adawlut.

IX.

A Regulation for the apprehension of persons concerned in the offence of gang robbery, and especially the sirdars or leaders of gangs of dacoits.

X.

A Regulation for the appointment of a superintendant of police; and for defining his jurisdiction and authority.

REGULATIONS OF 1809.

III.

A Regulation for the support of the police in the cantonments and military bazars; for defining the powers of the civil and military officers in the performance of that duty; and for fixing the local limits of the said cantonments and bazars.

V.

A Regulation to provide, in certain cases, for the trial of native subjects of the British Government, who may be charged with crimes or misdemeanors committed in the places out of the limits of the British provinces.

VIII.

A Regulation for modifying parts of the rules in force, respecting the appointment and removal of the native officers of Government, in the judicial, revenue, and commercial departments.

REGULATIONS OF 1810.

I.

A Regulation for occasionally dispensing with the attendance and futwa of the law officers of the courts of circuit.

VI.

A Regulation for defining the penalties to which zemindars and others shall be subject for neglecting to give due information of robberies, and for harbouring robbers.

VIII.

A Regulation for the appointment of superintendants of police in the divisions of Patna, Benares, and Bareilly.

XIV.

A Regulation for defining the powers of the court of Nizamut Adawlut, in the cases of pardon and mitigation of punishment; and for declaring the competency of the courts of circuit to admit prisoners to bail, in certain cases, during a reference of their trials to the Nizamut Adawlut.

XVI.

A Regulation to amend the existing rules for the appointment of zillah and city magistrates; to provide for the appointment of joint and assistant magistrates, and to alter the provisions in force for the payment of a fixed reward on the conviction of public offenders.

XX.

A Regulation for subjecting persons attached to the military establishments to martial law, in certain cases, and for the better government of the retainers and dependants of the army, receiving public pay on fixed establishments, and of persons seeking a livelihood, by supplying the troops in garrison, cantonment, and station military bazars, or attached to bazars of corps.

REGULATIONS OF 1811.

I.

A Regulation for making more adequate provision for the punishment of persons found guilty of the offence of breaking into houses, tents, or boats, and for subjecting to exemplary punishment persons receiving or purchasing plundered or stolen property.

VII.

A Regulation for limiting and better defining the powers of the police daroghas, and of zemindars invested with the charge of the police, with respect to persons charged with, or suspected of, the commission of public crimes and offences.

X.

A Regulation for preventing the importation of slaves from foreign countries, and the sale of such slaves in the territories immediately dependant on the Presidency of Fort William.

XII.

A Regulation for augmenting the number of judges of the courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut, according as may from time to time appear necessary for the despatch of the business of those courts.

XIV.

A Regulation for amending the provisions of the existing regulations respecting the punishment of criminals by transportation, and for modifying the rules in force regarding the offices of judge and magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs.

REGULATIONS OF 1812.

III.

Regulation for amending some of the rules at present in force in regard to the conduct of enquiries into charges of a criminal n[illegible]e, and for establishing additional provisions, with a view to the more effectual apprehension of criminals.

XI.

A Regulation to empower the Governor General in Council to order the removal of emigrants from foreign countries, and their descendants, from any place in the vicinity of the frontier of the state from which they may have emigrated; and in certain cases, to place and detain any such persons in safe custody; and likewise to provide for the trial of emigrants and their descendants, who may excite disturbances in the countries from which they may have emigrated, and of persons aiding them in the prosecution of such attempts.

REGULATIONS OF 1813.

II.

A Regulation for preventing native officers from making use of public money entrusted to their care.

VI.

A Regulation for referring to arbitration suits and contests respecting land, and for amending the rules before established, regarding forcible dispossession of land.

VIII.

A Regulation for defining more particularly the different classes of people who shall be liable to be tried by courts of criminal judicature, established in the British possessions, for offences committed in foreign territories.

IX.

A Regulation for restoring the punishment of transportation.

XVII.

A Regulation for amending the rules before enacted, for the conduct of enquiries into charges and complaints preferred against European public officers.

REGULATIONS OF 1814.

V.

A Regulation for amending such parts of regulations before enacted, as relate to the appointment of the judges of the provincial courts of appeal and circuit.

VIII.

A Regulation for extending the provision contained in clause second, Section 4, Regulation III. 1812, *to cases of murder arson, and theft.*

XI.

A Regulation to make further provision for the punishment of persons convicted of breaking into, or attempting to break into, houses, tents, boats, or other places of habitation, or into warehouses, or other places used for the custody of property, with an intent to steal.

XV.

A Regulation to define the punishment to which persons convicted of two or more offences shall, in certain cases, be subjected.

XXI.

A Regulation for preventing the zillah and city judges and collectors of the public revenue from employing their native creditors on their respective establishments.

XXV.

A Regulation for modifying the constitution and jurisdiction of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, and of the provincial courts, for expediting the trial of civil causes in those courts, and for defining more fully the powers of single judges holding the sittings of those courts, or of the Nizamut Adawlut and courts of circuit.

REGULATIONS OF 1816.

IV.

A Regulation for allowing prisoners confined under process of the civil courts, to deliver petitions upon unstampt paper, in certain cases, and to make further provision for the treatment of prisoners in the civil jails.

VIII.

A Regulation for establishing the office of superintendant and remembrancer of legal affairs.

XIV.

A Regulation to provide more effectually for the management of the public jails; and to enable the magistrates to maintain good order and discipline in those jails; as well as among the prisoners employed on the public roads, or other public works; also to place the jail at Allypore, in the vicinity of Calcutta, under the inspection and control of the court of Nizamut Adawlut; and to provide for the transportation of convicts to the island of Mauritius, or its immediate dependencies.

XVII.

A Regulation for the occasional revision of the regular police and jail establishments; for the due support and regulation of the establishments of Chokeedars; for amending the rules in force for the appointment and removal of police officers; for modifying the constitution of the offices of the superintendants of police; and for reducing the miscellaneous business of the courts of circuit and courts of Nizamut Adawlut.

XXII.

A Regulation for re-enacting and reducing into one regulation, with amendments and further provisions, the rules in force for the appointment and maintenance of Chokeedars of police.

REGULATIONS OF 1817.

V.

A Regulation for declaring the rights of Government and of individuals with respect to hidden treasure; and for prescribing the rules to be observed on discovery of such treasure.

VII.

A Regulation for modifying that part of Section 4, Regulation XXII. 1816, which declares that the allowances of Chokeedars of police shall not exceed three rupees per month.

VIII.

A Regulation for modifying certain parts of Regulation XVII. 1813.

XVII.

A Regulation to provide for the more effectual administration of criminal justice in certain cases.

XVIII.

A Regulation to modify the rules in force which prescribe an oath of office to be taken by certain native officers; and to explain and amend other provisions relative to the native ministerial officers and law officers of the civil and criminal courts.

XX.

A Regulation for reducing into one regulation, with amendments and modifications, the several rules which have been passed for the guidance of Daroguhs and other subordinate officers of police; for modifying the existing rules concerning the resistance or evasion of criminal process, and for requiring further aid to the police, in certain cases, from proprietors and farmers of land, and their local managers, as well as from the Munduls, and other heads of villages.

REGULATIONS OF 1818.

III.

A Regulation for the confinement of state prisoners.

VI.

A Regulation for providing against the protracted confinement of persons charged with criminal offences, during the examination of such charges before the magistrates; and for defining the powers of the courts of circuit, at the sudder sta-

tions of those courts, with respect to persons committed or held to bail by the magistrates, for trial at the periodical sessions of jail delivery.

VIII.

A Regulation for rescinding part of clause 6, Section 2, Regulation LIII. 1803; *for modifying some of the existing rules, relating to the requisition of security for good behaviour; and for providing for a revision of prisoners detained in confinement, on failure to furnish security for their good behaviour and appearance.*

XII.

A Regulation for extending the powers of the magistrates and joint magistrates, in the trial of persons charged with breaking into houses and other places of habitation, or into warehouses or other places used for the custody of property, with an intent to steal: or charged with theft, or with bying or receiving stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen, or charged with escape from jail or other place of confinement.

REGULATIONS OF 1819.

III.

A Regulation for extending the provisions of Section 10, *Regulation VIII.* 1818, *to robbers, not being dacoits, or gang robbers.*

VI.

A Regulation for rescinding Regulation XIX. 1816, *and for enacting other provisions in lieu thereof.*

VII.

A Regulation for declaring certain misdemeanors punishable by the magistrates; and for defining the punishment to be adjudged in such cases.

REGULATIONS OF 1820.

II.

A Regulation to enable the magistrate of Hooghly, the court of circuit for the division of Calcutta, and the court of Nizamut Adawlut, to take cognizance of certain offences committed by natives within the limits of the settlements of Chandernagore and Chinsurah.

III.

A Regulation for rescinding some of the provisions of Regulation XI. 1806, *and for preventing the practice of pressing Coolies or Begarees.*

IV.

A Regulation for declaring the power of the magistrates to give effect to military sentences, in certain cases; for providing for the more efficient exercise of the control of the courts of circuit over the sentences of the magistrates, in certain cases; and for amending clause second, Section 3, *Regulation XII.* 1818.

VII.

A Regulation for altering the punishment and form of trial, in cases of Dhurna.

REGULATIONS OF 1821.

III.

A Regulation for extending, in special cases, the powers of assistants to the magistrates; for empowering the Hindoo and Mahomedan law officers of the zillahs and city courts and sudder ameens to try and determine petty thefts, and other criminal cases of a trivial nature, when referred to them by a magistrate; for limiting the appeal in Foujdarry cases; for rescinding parts of Section 12, *and Section* 17, *Regulation XXII.* 1816; *for modifying some of the rules in force relative to the rate and collection of the assessment levied for the maintenance of the Chokeedars of police; and for vesting the magistrates with certain powers in regard to persons travelling through, or assembling within their jurisdictions, under suspicious circumstances.*

REGULATIONS OF 1822.

I.

A Regulation for amending Regulation XLIX. 1793, Regulation XXXII. 1803, and Regulation V. 1809.

IV.

A Regulation to provide for the more effectual administration of criminal justice in certain cases.

V.

A Regulation for amending certain provisions of Regulation IX. 1808.

VIII.

A Regulation to declare that persons charged with crimes and misdemeanors must ordinarily be brought to trial at the Foujdarry court, or sessions, of the district in which such crimes or misdemeanors may be perpetrated, and to vest the Governor General in Council and the Nizamut Adawlut with a discretionary power as to the place of trial.

IX.

A Regulation to extend the rules of Regulation V. 1809, and of Section 6, Regulation I. 1822, to emigrants from foreign states and other aliens settled in the British territories, or living and residing therein, for a period of six months and upwards; also to provide for the execution by zillah and city magistrates, of sentences passed by tribunals established by Government in countries not subject to the Regulations.

REGULATIONS OF 1823.

II.

A Regulation for the more effectual suppression of affrays.

III.

A Regulation for preventing the establishment of printing presses without a license, and for restraining, under certain circumstances, the circulation of printed books and papers.

IV.

A Regulation for declaring the intent of Section 14, Regulation VII. 1791, and for prohibiting the judges of circuit holding the jail deliveries, from trying any case in which the prisoner or prisoners may have been committed for trial by themselves, in the capacity of superintendent of police, magistrate, joint magistrate, or assistant magistrate; for modifying the third and fourth clauses of Section 2, Regulation XIV. 1811; and for rescinding Sections 4. and 5, Regulation XXIV. 1814, and Sections 2. and 4, Regulation XXV. 1814.

VII.

A Regulation for prohibiting loans by covenanted civil servants from persons subject to their official authority and influence.

REGULATIONS OF 1824.

I.

A Regulation for enabling the officers of Government to obtain at a fair valuation, land or other immoveable property, required for roads, canals, or other public purposes; and for declaring in what manner the claims of the Zemindars, and of the officers in the salt department, are to be adjusted in certain districts, where lands are required for the purposes of salt manufacture.

VI.

A Regulation for defining the course of proceeding to be pursued by the magistrates with respect to individuals charged before them with two or more offences in certain cases; for modifying clause second, Section 2; and for amending certain other provisions of Regulation XII. 1818.

X.

A Regulation for modifying and amending the rules at present in force, in regard to the pardon of persons charged with or suspected of criminal offences.

XI.

A Regulation for empowering the zillah and city judges and magistrates to depute their registers or assistants, for the purpose of making local investigation in certain cases.

XV.

A Regulation for enabling the magistrates and joint magistrates to take summary cognizance of cases of forcible dispossession from, or disturbance in the possession of land or other property, subject to a regular suit in the civil court.

REGULATIONS OF 1825.

I.

A Regulation for declaring the judicial officers competent to superintend the execution of their own process in certain cases; and for extending to officers instructed with the execution of a magistrate's warrant or other criminal process, the powers vested in police officers by certain provisions in Regulation XX. 1817.

IV.

A Regulation for declaring the magistrates and criminal courts empowered to require recognizances and security for keeping the peace in certain cases; and for explaining some of the provisions contained in Regulation VIII. 1818, *relative to security for good behaviour.*

VI.

A Regulation for rendering more effectual the rules in force, relative to supplies and preparations for troops, proceeding through the British territories.

VIII.

A Regulation to make further provision for the employment of native officers in the judicial department, and to provide for the punishment of false and malicious charges against the European officers of Government.

XII.

A Regulation for defining the powers of the courts of circuit and of the Nizamut Adawlut, in certain cases; for the uniform punishment of contempts of court in any of the courts of judicature, civil or criminal; for exempting females from corporal punishment by stripes; and for discontinuing the Corah as an instrument of punishment in all cases.

XVI.

A Regulation to make further provision for empowering the court of circuit to pass sentence in certain cases of robbery, without reference to the court of Nizamut Adawlut.

XVII.

A Regulation for transferring the zillah of Goruckpore from the jurisdiction of the provincial court of appeal and circuit of Benares, and annexing it to that of the court of appeal and circuit of Patna; for changing the order of holding the half yearly jail deliveries at the stations comprized within the several circuits; for providing that the sessions shall be held in future at the stations of certain joint-magistrates; for authorizing special arrangements with respect to others; and for altering the periods fixed for the commencement of the 1st and 2d circuits of the Calcutta division.

XX.

A Regulation for declaring the jurisdiction of the military courts martial and courts of request, constituted by a recent act of parliament, and for modifying some parts of the existing regulations in conformity thereto.

REGULATIONS OF 1826.

I.

A Regulation for augmenting the number of judges of the provincial courts of appeal and circuit, as may from time to time appear necessary.

III.

A Regulation for extending to Dewanny prisoners some of the provisions in Regulations XIV. 1816, *and for modifying the rule contained in Section* 3, *Regulation IV.* 1816.

XI.

A Regulation for providing a succession of duly qualified Hindoo and Mahomedan law officers in the several courts of Justice; and for enacting an additional rule for the appointment of Vakeels in the zillah and city courts.

REGULATIONS OF 1827.

I.

A Regulation for rescinding Regulation I. 1796, *and providing a special form of trial for the mountaineers of Bhaugulpore; also for investing the magistrate of Bhaugulpore with summary powers for the adjustment of certain civil claims.*

III.

A Regulation for modifying and amending the rules in force, relative to the law officers and ministerial native officers of the courts of judicature who may be guilty of corruption or extortion.

ABRIDGMENT

OF

THE PENAL REGULATIONS.



No.	*Offence.*	*Penalty*	*Convicting Jurisdiction*	*Enacting Regulation.*
1	Any native officer, under a collector, performing any act of authority without his sanction.	Fine not exceeding six months' salary, or dismissal from office, and further liable to a civil action for damages.	C. R. B. R G. G. C	2 of 1793, Sec. 9.
2	Any collector, or assistant to a collector, or any native in the employ of a collector, or assistant, holding, directly or indirectly, any farm, or being concerned, on his private account, in the collection or payment of the revenue of any lands, either as farmer, surety, or otherwise.	Prohibited.		2 of 1793, Sec. 15.
3	Any private servant or dependant, or any native officer belonging to a collector, or assistant, purchasing, directly or indirectly, any land that the collector may dispose of, at a public sale.	The property so purchased to be forfeited to Government.	G. G. C.	Ditto. Ditto.
4	Any officer subject to the authority of the B. R. acting in disobedience of, or being inattentive to, any regulation or special order, or committing any other offence.	Fine, not exceeding one month's salary, or suspension from office, and further liable to a civil action for damages.	B. R.	2 of 1793, Sec. 30, 31. Cl. 1, 2, 3.
5	Any person commencing a suit in the *dewanny adawlut* of any *zillah* or city, and whilst that suit is pending, commencing another suit in any other *zillah* or court for the same cause.	To be dismissed with costs against the plaintiff, who is to be fined, and committed to close custody until the fine be paid.	J.	3 of 1793, Sec. 12.

No.	*Offence.*	*Penalty.*	*Convicting Jurisdiction.*	*Enacting Regulation.*
6	Any person commencing a suit in any *zillah* or city court of *dewanny adawlut*, that shall appear to be frivolous, vexatious, or groundless.	To be dismissed with costs against the plaintiff, who is to be fined, and committed to close custody until the fine be paid.	J.	3 of 1793, Sec. 12.
7	Any witness, material to a cause, summoned, and not attending*.	Fine, not exceeding 500 Rupees, and seized and brought before the court by warrant.	Ditto.	4 of 1793, Sec. 6.
8	Any witness refusing to give evidence, or to subscribe his deposition*.	Fine, not exceeding 500 Rupees, and to be committed to close custody until he gives his evidence, or subscribes his deposition.	Ditto.	Ditto.
9	Any person requiring a witness to be summoned, and not paying such reasonable charges as may be awarded for the expense of his attendance.	To lose the benefit of his testimony, and to be confined until he discharge the sum awarded to the witness.	Ditto.	Ditto.
10	Any witness, or any person guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury, in any cause or matter depending.	To be committed to close custody, to take his trial before C. C.	Ditto.	4 of 1793, Sec. 14.
11	Any person guilty of contempt of court in open court, or of undue arrogations of the authority of the court, or of illegal exertions of judicial authority in his own cause.	Fine, not exceeding 200 Rupees, and to be confined until the fine be paid†.	Ditto.	4. of 1793, Sec. 21.
12	Any *zemindar*, independent *talookdar*, or other actual proprietor of land, or dependant *talookdar*, who shall resist, or cause to be resisted, any process, rule, order, or decree.	To forfeit the *zemindaree*, *talook*, or other estate, in which the resistance may have been made, or otherwise the landed property he may possess within the jurisdiction of the court, subject to the confirmation of G. G. C. or at the discretion of the court to be fined.	J. P. C. A. S. D. A. G. G. C.	4 of 1793, Sec. 22. 5 of 1793, Sec. 23. 6. of 1793, Sec. 24. 9 of 1799, Sec. 3.
13	Any farmer of land holding a farm from Government, who shall resist, or cause to be resisted, any process, rule, order, or decree.	The lease to be cancelled, from the expiration of the year, subject to the confirmation of G. G. C. or at the discretion of the court to be fined.	J. P. C. A. S. D. A. G. G. C.	4 of 1793, Sec. 24. 5 of 1793, Sec. 25. 6 of 1793, Sec. 26. Do. do.

* Vide No. 127.

† Modified by Section 6, Regulation XII. 1825. To be confined, in default of payment, not exceeding two months.

No.	*Offence*	*Penalty*	*Convicting Jurisdiction*	*Enacting Regulation.*
14	Any person who shall resist, or cause to be resisted, any process, rule, order, or decree.	To be fined at the discretion of the court, and the amount to be levied in the same mode as a decree of court for money.	Ditto.	4 of 1793, Sec. 25. 5 of 1793, Sec. 26. 6 of 1793, Sec. 27. Do. do.
15	Any *zemindar*, or actual proprietor of land, exacting from a *talookdar* more rent than he has a right to.	To pay a penalty of double the amount of such exaction, with all costs of suit.	J.	8 of 1793, Sec. 51.
16	Any actual proprietor of land, or dependant *talookdar*, or farmer of land, of whatever description, imposing any *abwaub* or *mahtoot* on any *ryot*, on any pretence whatever.	To pay a fine equal to three times the amount imposed.	Ditto.	8 of 1793, Sec. 55.
17	Any actual proprietor of land, dependant *talookdar*, or farmer, refusing to give or deliver a *pottah* to any *ryot*.	To pay a fine proportioned to the expense and trouble of the *ryot*, in consequence of such refusal.	Ditto.	8 of 1793, Sec. 59.
18	Any actual proprietor of land, dependant *talookdar*, or farmer, refusing to grant receipts for all sums received by him, and a receipt in full on the discharge of every obligation.	To pay damages equal to double the amount paid by the party.	Ditto.	8 of 1793, Sec. 63.
19	Any prosecutor or witness, who has been bound over to appear, not attending, on the date fixed for the arrival of C. C	To forfeit his recognizance*.	M.	9 of 1793, Sec. 11.
20	Any person guilty of a contempt in open court towards C. C.	To suffer corporal punishment, not exceeding fifteen strokes of a rattan, or imprisonment, not exceeding 15 days†.	C. C. M.	9 of 1793, Sec. 59.
21	Any *cazy* or *mufty* of a C. C. appearing to have shewn incapacity for his office, or to have been guilty of misconduct in the discharge of his duty, or of any act of profligacy in his private conduct.	To be reported to N. A.	C. C.	9 of 1793, Sec. 60.
22	Any magistrate, appearing to have been guilty of neglect or misconduct in the discharge of his duty, or omitting or refusing to obey the orders of C. C.	To be reported to N. A.	Ditto.	9 of 1793, Sec. 63.

* Vide No 343.
† Modified by Regulation XII. 1825. To be fined, not exceeding 200 rupees; or in default of payment, to be confined, not exceeding two months. Vide No. 518.

No.	Offence.	Penalty.	Convicting Jurisdiction.	Enacting Regulation.
23	Any native officer of any court, receiving or taking the whole, or any part of the money or property with which he may be charged of having taken or received.	To refund the amount or value of the property or money proved to have been taken, and to pay a fine equal to three times the amount to Government. The court passing the final order to send a copy to G. G. C.	J.	13 of 1793, Sec. 9.
24	Any native servant or dependant of any judge of a civil or criminal court of judicature, not being a public officer attached to the court, extorting or receiving, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable consideration, under any pretence whatever, from any person or party on account of any suit instituted, depending, or decided by the court.	To be fined in a sum treble the amount of the money extorted or received, or to be imprisoned as for a contempt, or punished by corporal punishment, at the discretion of the court, and never to be employed again, directly or indirectly, in any capacity, either private or public. A copy of the final order to be sent to G. G. C.	Any court.	13 of 1793, Sec. 11.
25	Any *zemindar*, independent *talookdar*, farmer, agent, servant, dependant, or *ryot*, proprietor of land, dependant *talookdar*, taking cognizance of, or interfering in, any matter cognizable by the M., C. C., or courts of civil judicature.	To pay such fine to Government, and damages to the party injured, as the court may deem proper to impose.	Ditto.	8 of 1793, Sec. 66.
26	Any collector of revenue, omitting or refusing to obey any order or decree of a court of judicature.	To be fined by the court according to the nature of the offence, and if the fine is not paid, case to be reported to Government.	Any court. G. G. C.	14 of 1793, Sec. 36.
27	Any person distraining or selling the land, house, or other real property of any *ryot* or *talookdar*, for an arrear of revenue.	The defaulter to be acquitted of the demand, the property to be restored, or its value, or if damaged, or not forthcoming, the distrainer to pay damages adequate to the loss sustained, and all costs of suit.	J.	17 of 1793, Sec. 3.
28	Any person distraining or selling the goods or advances of any weaver, manufacturer, or other person employed in getting up an investment belonging to the Company.	Vide No. 27.	Ditto.	Ditto
29	Any person distraining or selling the loom, thread, unwrought silk, or materials of any weaver or manufacturer.	Vide No. 27.	Ditto.	Ditto.

No.	Offence.	Penalty.	Conviction Jurisdiction.	Enacting Regulation.
30	Any person distraining or selling the tools of any tradesman or labourer.	Vide No. 27.	J.	17 of 1793, Sec. 3.
31	Any person attaching or causing to be sold the property of any under-farmer, *ryot*, or dependant *talookdar*, for arrears of rent, and it should appear on trial that no rent was actually due	The distrainer to restore the property, or its value, and to pay as damages a sum adequate to the value of such property, and all costs of suit.	Ditto.	17 of 1793, Sec. 6.
32	Any person causing any property to be attached, without furnishing his agent with the writing required by Section 8, Regulation XVII. 1793	To forfeit the arrear, and to restore the property, or its value, and to pay all costs of suit.	Ditto.	17 of 1793, Sec. 8.
33	Any distrainer, after attaching any property, and previous to its sale, refusing to receive the arrear, if tendered to him by the defaulter, and to release the property.	Damages to be awarded according to the circumstances, with all costs of suit	Ditto.	17 of 1793, Sec. 11.
34	Any person or agent, omitting to deliver or affix the writing required by Section 8, Regulation XVII. 1793, to the defaulter's residence.	Vide No 32.	Ditto	17 of 1793, Sec. 8.
35	Any person vested with the power of distraint, attaching property disproportionate to the arrear.	Damages to be awarded according to the circumstances, with all costs of suit.	Ditto.	17 of 1793, Sec. 16.
36	Any person, seizing or attempting to seize the property of any defaulter after sunset and before sunrise	Vide No. 32.	Ditto	17 of 1793, Sec. 17.
37	Any under-farmer, *ryot*, or dependant *talookdar*, resisting the attachment of his property, or forcibly or clandestinely taking away the property attached.	To be imprisoned until he restore the property, or until the arrear be liquidated, with all costs of suit.	Ditto.	17 of 1793, Sec. 19.
38	Any person, not being the owner, acting as above.	Vide No. 37.	Ditto.	17 of 1793, Sec. 20.
39	Any person entering a dwelling house, or breaking open any stable, cowhouse, barn, *golah*, granary, not occupied by or in possession of the defaulter, and no property belonging to him being found therein.	Damages according to the circumstances of the case, and all costs of suit.	Ditto	17 of 1793, Sec. 21.
40	Any *cauzy** conniving at any unfair practices either in the appraisement or sale of property.	To make good any loss sustained, and to be reported to G. G. C. for dismissal.	Ditto.	17 of 1793, Sec. 23.
41	Any *cauzy*,* or appraiser, purchasing directly or indirectly any part of the property.	To restore the property or its value to the defaulter, to forfeit the purchase money, and pay all costs of suit.	Ditto.	17 of 1793, Sec. 24.

* Or *moonsiff*. Vide No. 82

No.	Offence	Penalty	Convicting Jurisdiction	Enacting Regulation.
42	Any distrainer, or any one on his behalf, purchasing, directly or indirectly, any part of the property.	To forfeit the arrear, to restore the property or its value, and pay all costs of suit	J.	17 of 1793, Sec 25.
43	Any landholder, or farmer of land, confining or inflicting any corporal punishment on any under farmer, *ryot*, or dependent *talookdar* or their sureties, to enforce payment of rent.	To be punished for the assault or imprisonment, or pay damages according to the circumstances of the case, with costs of suit.	M. C. C J	17 of 1793, Sec. 28.
44	Any records which, being entered in the register, shall be destroyed by the neglect or omission of the record keepers.	To be dismissed from office	Any court	17 of 1793, Sec 7. 21 of 1793, Sec. 7
45	Any records which, being entered in the register, shall not be forthcoming, and the record keepers not being able to give a satisfactory account of them	Vide No. 44	Ditto.	18 of 1793, Sec. 7. 21 of 1793, Sec 7.
46	Any native officer of a collector, or of any assistant collector, receiving, directly or indirectly, any sum of money, effects, or other property from any person for registering a grant under Regulations XIX. and XXXVII 1793, or on account of any matter relating to the registry thereof.	To be dismissed from office, to repay the money taken, and to pay a fine of three times the amount to Government, and all costs of suit, and to be confined until the total amount be paid, or realized from his property.	J.	19 of 1793, Sec. 15. 37 of 1793, Sec 40.
47	Any native servant or dependent of any collector, or assistant collector, not being a public servant, acting as above	To be dismissed from his situation, to repay the money taken, and to pay a fine of three times the amount to Government, with all costs of suit, and to be confined for six months If the total amount be not paid by that time, to be further confined until it be so, or until it shall be realized from his property.	Ditto	19 of 1793, Sec 46 37 of 1793. Sec. 41
48	Any landholder, or farmer of land, conniving at any robbery, or receiving any part of the stolen property.	Lands and effects to be sold to make good the value of the property stolen or plundered to the owner.	C. C. G. G. C.	22 of 1793, Sec. 3.
49	Any landholder, or farmer of land, harbouring any offender, or refusing to give effectual assistance to prevent his escape.	Vide No. 48.	Ditto.	Ditto.
50	Any landholder, or farmer of land, omitting to afford every assistance in his power to the officers of Government for the apprehension of offenders.	Vide No. 48.	Ditto.	Ditto.

No.	Offence.	Penalty.	Convicting Jurisdiction.	Enacting Regulation.
51	Any vagrant, disorderly, ill disposed, or other suspected person, lurking about without any ostensible means of subsistence.	To be detained for security until satisfactorily disposed of.	M.	22 of 1793, Sec. 10.
52	Any vagrant, disorderly, ill disposed, or other suspected person, who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself.	Vide No. 51.	Ditto.	Ditto.
53	Any vagrant, disorderly, ill disposed, or suspected person, making his escape before he has been regularly discharged.	To be imprisoned, with hard labour, for six months.	Ditto.	Ditto.
54	Any *zemindar* or other landholder, allowing any boat of the description specified in Section XXII. Regulation 22, 1793, to be built or repaired within the limits of his *zemindaree*.	To forfeit to Government the village in which the boat shall have been built or repaired.	Ditto.	22 of 1793, Sec. 20.
55	Any carpenter, blacksmith, or other artificer, engaging or being employed in building or repairing boats of that description.	To be imprisoned not exceeding one month, or to receive not exceeding 20 rattans.	Ditto.	Ditto.
56	Any boat of the description specified in Section 20, Regulation XXII. 1793, used or built within the magistrate's jurisdiction.	To be seized and confiscated.	Ditto.	Ditto.
57	Any *darogah*, or officer under his authority, guilty of corruption, extortion, or oppression	To be prosecuted criminally, or for damages, in a civil court.	C. C. J.	22 of 1793, Sec. 22.
58	Any person, European or native, levying any duty, tax, or other collection coming under the name of *Sayer*, either on his own or the public account, in any *gunj*, *bazar*, *haut*, or other place.	To refund the amount, with damages equal to double the sum actually levied, with all costs of suit, and a heavy fine to Government: in default payment, to be imprisoned for such time as may appear adequate to the case.	J.	27 of 1793, Sec. 4. Sec. 11.
59	Any *gomastha*, *deedar*, *mookeem*, or other person, of whatever description, employed under the Company's factories, changing the cloths, or accepting money to connive at their alienation by any weaver.	To forfeit double the value of the property alienated, and to be imprisoned not exceeding 12 months, and to be rendered incapable of serving Government	J. G. G. C.	31 of 1793, Sec. 13.
60	Any *gomastha*, *deedar*, *mokeem*, or other person, of whatever description, employed under the Company's factories, embezzling the property entrusted to him.	Vide No. 59.	Ditto.	Ditto.

No.	*Offence*	*Penalty*	*Convicting Jurisdiction*	*Enacting Regulation.*
61	Any *gomastah*, &c. as above, writing false balances, or exacting money from any weaver to whom advances have been made	Vide No. 59.	J. G. G. C.	31 of 793, Sec. 1.
62	Any native officer at any public treasury, receiving in payment of a public demand any gold or silver excepting of the 19th *sun*	To be fined at the discretion of the court, and to be dismissed from office.	M.	35 of 1793, Sec. 23.
63	Any claimant to any lands or crops in the possession of another, who in taking or attempting to take possession of the land or crop in dispute, shall kill, wound, or violently beat any person*	The land or crop to be restored to the person in previous possession, and the value of the crops to be paid to him, if damaged or destroyed; the offender paying such costs and further damages as may appear equitable. The offender's right to the land and crops to be adjudged forfeited to the complainant, and the offender and all persons aiding and abetting him to be committed to C. C. for trial	J. M.	49 of 1793, Sec. 3. Sec. 4. Sec. 5.
64	Any person or persons who may accompany any claimant, &c. as above.	Vide No. 63.	Ditto.	Ditto
65	Any claimant, &c. although not actually present, yet if it be proved that the party acted by his orders, or with his knowledge and connivance.	Vide No. 63.	Ditto.	Ditto.
66	Any person claiming any disputed land, going, or conniving at any person's going armed to take possession of it, and the party in possession going, or conniving at any persons going armed to prevent such claimant taking possession, or to dispossess him, should he have actually done so, and an affray ensue, and any person be killed, wounded, or violently beaten on either side.	The land or crop in dispute to be adjudged forfeited to Government, and to be disposed of as they may direct, and both the claimants to the property, together with all persons present, assisting and concerned in the affray, to be committed for trial to C. C.	Ditto.	49 of 1793, Sec. 6.
67	Any British subject taking up his abode at a greater distance from Calcutta than ten miles, who shall, after being summoned, refuse to attend and execute the prescribed bond†.	To be required to quit the jurisdiction within one month and repair to Calcutta: in the event of non-compliance, to be sent to Calcutta, under charge of officers.	J.	28 of 1793, Sec. 6.
68	Any European, of whatever nation or description, who shall purchase, rent, or occupy directly or indirectly any land out of Calcutta without the sanction of G. G. C.	To be dispossessed at the discretion of G. G. C. without any indemnification whatever.	G. G. C.	23 of 1793, Sec. 3.

* In continuation of this subject vide Regulations II. of 1823, and IV. and XII. of 1825.

† The 53 Geo III Cap 155, having rendered all British subjects amenable to the local courts, the execution of a bond is now not necessary.

No.	Offence.	Penalty	Convicting Jurisdiction.	Enacting Regulation.
69	Any person vested with the power of distraint, selling or disposing of any property, which he may have attached for arrears of rent or revenue, in any other mode than that prescribed by Regulation XXXV. of 1795, Sect. 5.	To forfeit the arrear for which the distress is levied, to make good the value of the property sold or disposed of, and to pay all costs of suit.	J.	35 of 1795, Sec. 5.
70	Any person resisting, or causing to be resisted, any warrant, order, or other process of any *zillah* or city magistrate or police officer*.	To pay a fine to Government at the discretion of the court, which is to be recovered as a decree: in default of payment, fine to be commuted to imprisonment or corporal punishment.	M. N. A.	11 of 1796, Sec. 2.
71	Any *zemindar*, *talookdar*, or other proprietor of land, or *sudder* farmer, paying revenue to Government, resisting, or causing to be resisted, any warrant, order, or other process of any *zillah* or city magistrate or police officer.	The land or lease to be forfeited to Government, and to be attached by the Collector until the receipt of the orders of N. A. or G. G. C.	M. N. A. G. G. C.	Ditto. Ditto.
72	Any proprietor of *altumgah*, *aymah*, or other land exempt from the payment of revenue resisting, or causing to be resisted, any warrant, order, or other process of any *zillah* or city magistrate or police officer.	Vide No. 71.	Ditto	Ditto.
73	Any person charged with a criminal offence absconding or concealing himself, so that upon process being issued, he cannot be found.	To be proclaimed by beat of drum to appear in one month; at the expiration of which time, any land or other real property he may possess to be attached by a precept directed to the Collector.	M. *	11 of 1796, Sec. 4.
74	Any proprietor of land or *sudder* farmer paying revenue to Government, evading process as above.	To be proclaimed as above, and in default of his appearing, the land or farm to be attached by the Collector. In default of attendance for six months, case to be reported to G. G. C.	M. G. G. C.	Ditto. Ditto.
75	Any person convicted of wilful murder, "*kutl umd.*"	Such sentence to be passed as may appear consonant to justice and the Mahomedan law.	N. A.†	4 of 1797, Sec. 3. Sec. 4.
76	Any person convicted of any homicide termed "*shibeh umd*," "*kutl khota*," "*kutl kayeem mokam ba khota*," or "*kutl ba subub.*"	Imprisonment not exceeding seven years, and corporal punishment not exceeding 39 stripes of the rattan. If a more severe punishment appear proper, case to be referred to N. A.	C. C.	4 of 1797, Sec. 3. 17 of 1817, Sec. 7.

* Vide Regulation I. 1825.

† Two Judges of the Court are necessary. Vide Section 8, Regulation XII. 1825.

No.	*Offence.*	*Penalty.*	*Convicting Jurisdiction.*	*Enacting Regulation.*
77	Any person putting another to death, on the grounds of his being versed in or practising sorcery, or any other grounds.	To be considered guilty of murder, and punished accordingly.	N. A.	4 of 1797, Sec. 6.
78	Any persons forming themselves into an assembly, for the purpose of trying any man or woman on a charge of witchcraft, or on any other charge, or shall cause such assemblies to be held, and any person shall in consequence be put to death.	To be considered as accessaries to murder, and punished accordingly.	Ditto.	Ditto.
79	Any police guard, through wilful neglect allowing any convict to escape.	To be dismissed.	M.	2 of 1799, Sec. 6.
80	Any police guard, appearing to have connived at, or been criminally neglectful of the escape of any convict.	To be committed to C. C. and punished under the general regulations.	C. C.	Ditto.
81	Any person committing any act of treason, rebellion, or other crime against the state.	Sentence to be passed according to the rules in force with respect to other trials.	Special Com. N. A. G. G. C.	4 of 1799, Sec. 2. Sec. 5.
82	Any public officer empowered to dispose of property under distraint, colluding with the defaulter, distrainer, or purchaser, or committing any other act of misconduct in the execution of his duty.	To be dismissed from office, and subject to all further penalties provided by the regulations, and full damages to the party injured.		7 of 1799, Sec. 5.
83	Any under-tenant, of whatever description, resisting or causing to be resisted the attachment of his property for arrears, so as to prevent the attachment taking place.	To pay damages equal to twice the amount of the property rescued from attachment, and the property to be re-attached wherever found.	J.	7 of 1799, Sec. 9.
84	Any under tenant, of whatever description, forcibly or clandestinely removing his property after attachment.	Vide No. 83.	Ditto.	Ditto.
85	Any distrainer or his agent forcing open the door of any dwelling house, or entering the private apartments of women, in any other mode than that prescribed by the regulations.	To pay heavy damages, and to forfeit the arrear.	Ditto.	7 of 1799, Sec. 10.
86	Any under-tenant lodging unfounded complaints against persons attaching his property.	To be punished under the general regulations.	M.	7 of 1799, Sec. 12.
87	Any under-tenant or other person who shall wantonly and without good cause be the means of summoning any officer engaged in collecting the rents of any landholder or farmer, and any damage shall be sustained by them in consequence.	An action to lay, and the party injured entitled to recover, with costs of suit.	J.	Ditto.

No.	Offence.	Penalty.	Convicting Jurisdiction.	Enacting Regulation.
88	Any person opposing any *zemindar* or landholder in summoning or compelling the attendance of his tenants for the adjustment of their rents, or for any other just purpose, or of measuring any land liable to measurement.	To pay full damages and costs in a civil action, and to be punished on a criminal prosecution.	J. M.	7 of 1799, Sec. 15.
89	Any landholder, or his agent or representative, guilty of any abuse or unjust exercise of the powers vested in him.	To pay a fine to Government, and damages and costs to the party injured.	J.	Ditto.
90	Any person against whom the crime of wilful murder may be established, although stated by the *futwa* of the law officer, not liable to suffer death by "*kissas*," or retaliation, from any ground of consanguinity, personal distinction, or exception from the general rules of equal justice.	To suffer death by "*seeasut*," or punishment for furthering the ends of public justice.	N. A.	8 of 1799, Sec. 2.
91	Any person against whom the crime of wilful homicide may be established, although pleading that the party slain requested to be put to death, whatever may be the *futwa* of the law officer.	To suffer death by "*tazeer*" or "*seeasut*."	Ditto.	8 of 1799, Sec. 3.
92	Any person against whom the crime of wilful murder may be established, although declared not liable to suffer death by the *futwa* of the law officers, from one or more of the accomplices being exempted from "*kissas*."	To suffer death by "*seeasut*."	Ditto.	8 of 1799, Sec. 4.
93	Any accomplice in a wilful murder, although not the principal perpetrator of the murder, whatever may be the *futwa* of the law officer.	To suffer death by "*seeasut*."	Ditto.	Ditto.
94	Any person against whom the crime of wilful murder by drowning or poisoning may be established, whatever may be the *futwa* of the law officer.	To suffer death by "*seeasut*."	Ditto.	Ditto.
95	Any judge of a C. C. guilty of any wilful disobedience or neglect, or making any false return to any rule, process, or order of the N.A.	To be suspended from office: such suspension to be notified, with all relative papers, within 10 days to G. G. C.	Ditto.	2 of 1801, Sec. 14.
96	Any magistrate of a *zillah* or city court, guilty of any wilful disobedience or neglect, or making any false return to any rule, process, or order of C. C.	Vide No. 95.	Ditto.	Ditto.
97	Any ministerial officer, civil or criminal, who being a covenanted servant of the Company, shall be guilty of any neglect or misconduct, (other than corruption and extortion,) not expressly provided for by the Regulations.	In minor cases to be admonished. In aggravated cases, to be reported to G. G. C.	N. A. S. D. A.	2 of 1801, Sec. 7. Sec. 14

No.	Offence.	Penalty.	Convicting Jurisdiction.	Enacting Regulation.
98	Any judge of a P. C. A. or *zillah* or city court, guilty of any wilful disobedience or neglect in executing any process, rule, or order of S. D. A. or making any false return thereto.	Vide No. 95.	S. D. A.	2 of 1801, Sec. 7. 6 of 1793, Sec. 13.
99	Any judge of a *zillah* or city court, guilty of any wilful disobedience or neglect, or making any false return to any process, rule, or order of P. C. A.	Vide No. 95.	Ditto.	2 of 1801, Sec. 7. 5 of 1793, Sec. 15.
100	Any judge, as above, guilty of negligence or misconduct in the discharge of his duty, not especially provided for by the Regulations.	Vide No. 97.	Ditto.	2 of 1801, Sec. 7. 5 of 1793, Sec. 10.
101	Any magistrate of a *zillah* or city court, guilty of any negligence or misconduct in the discharge of his duty, not especially provided for by the Regulations.	Vide No. 97.	N. A.	9 of 1793, Sec. 63. 2 of 1801, Sec. 14.
102	Any person convicted of having deliberately and maliciously intended to murder one individual, and of having, in the prosecution of such murderous intention, accidentally killed another individual, provided if he had actually killed the first person, it would, according to the Regulations, and the Mahomedan law as amended, have amounted to murder.	To suffer death.	Ditto.	8 of 1801, Sec. 2.
103	Any person convicted of committing any homicide on one individual, whether "*kutl khota*," or "*kutl kayeem mokam ba khota*," or other legal denomination of accidental homicide, with a murderous intention against another person, such as if carried into effect, would have subjected him to a sentence of death.	Vide No. 102.	Ditto.	Ditto.
104	Any person convicted of any homicide, with a deliberate intention to commit any crime, that if committed in pursuance of the prisoner's criminal design, would render him liable to suffer death.	Vide No. 102.	Ditto.	Ditto.
105	Any person convicted of having unlawfully and maliciously intended to wound, maim, or otherwise do corporal injury to one individual, and of having, in prosecution of such intention, accidentally wounded, maimed, or otherwise done corporal injury to another individual.	Such sentence to be passed short of death as may appear adequate to the offence, in like manner, as if the prisoner had actually perpetrated the act of which he may be convicted, on the person intended to have been wounded, maimed, or injured by him.	C. C. N. A.	8 of 1801, Sec. 4. Sec. 5.

No	*Offence.*	*Penalty.*	*Convicting Jurisdiction.*	*Enacting Regulation.*
106	Any person guilty of resistance of process, not attended with aggravating circumstances.	To be punished at the discretion of the court, under the general regulations.	M.	9 of 1801, Sec. 5.
107	Any person constructing or working a distillery, according to the European manner, without a license.	To forfeit all the spirits, stills, and other moveables appertaining to the distillery, and two Sicca Rupees for every gallon each still is calculated to contain, for every day such still is worked: to be levied by distress.	Ditto.	2 of 1802, Sec. 2.
108	Any proprietor of a still, neglecting within ten days after receiving his license to make a regular entry of every warehouse and other place used for carrying on the business, or for depositing the spirits at the office of the justices.	To forfeit 1000 Rupees: to be levied by distress.	Ditto.	2 of 1802, Sec. 4.
109	Any distiller neglecting to make entry, five days before bringing in materials for manufacturing spirits, of all stills and other vessels he shall use.	To forfeit 500 Rupees, and all stills and other vessels used: to be levied by distress.	Ditto.	2 of 1802, Sec. 5.
110	Any person hindering or obstructing any justice, or surveyor and subordinate officers, in entering any distillery or places appertaining thereto, by day or by night.	Vide No. 108.	Ditto.	2 of 1802, Sec.6.
111	Any person using or working a wash still, containing less than 200 gallons, or still for distilling low wines, less than 100 gallons.	Vide No. 108.	Ditto.	2 of 1802, Sec. 7.
112	Any person not rendering a true account of spirits manufactured and in store, wheresoever deposited.	To forfeit Two Rupees for every gallon not returned.	Ditto.	2 of 1802, Sec. 9.
113	All duty or duties on spirits not discharged monthly or oftener, at the discretion of the justices or officer.	Stills, &c. to be sold for the recovery of the duty.	Ditto.	2 of 1802, Sec. 10.
114	Any distiller neglecting to give notice of the day he intends commencing distilling, five days before he begins to bring in materials for making wash.	Vide No. 108.	Ditto.	2 of 1802, Sec. 11.
115	Any distiller neglecting to give notice of the day he intends discontinuing distilling, four days previous to his so doing.	Vide No. 108.	Ditto.	2 of 1802, Sec. 12.
116	Any person destroying, breaking, or removing any seal placed upon a still by the surveyor, or any officer duly appointed so to do.	Vide No. 108.	Ditto.	2 of 1802, Sec. 12.

No.	*Offence.*	*Penalty.*	*Convicting Jurisdiction.*	*Enacting Regulation.*
117	Any person hindering or obstructing the officer appointed; from taking or attempting to take a regular account of all spirits conveyed from each distillery.	Vide No. 108.	M.	2 of 1802, Sec. 13.
118	Any spirits being conveyed from the distillery godowns, or from the distillery, excepting to the godowns.	To forfeit all the spirits and casks, boats, horses, or cattle employed in its transportation, which may be seized by any officer appointed so to do.	Ditto.	2 of 1802, Sec. 14.
119	Any person opposing the surveyor or other officer in the execution of his duty, or otherwise infringing on the rules of this regulation.	To forfeit his license, in addition to any other specific penalty.	Ditto.	2 of 1802, Sec. 15.
120	Any spirits shipped for exportation, relanded without special license from one justice.	To forfeit all boats, carriages, and cattle employed in the transportation.	Ditto.	2 of 1802, Sec. 20.
121	Any person hindering or obstructing any officer authorized by a warrant from a justice or magistrate to search for, and seize stills, &c. fraudulently concealed.	Vide No. 108.	Ditto.	2 of 1802, Sec. 29.
122	Any person neglecting to pay the duties at the appointed time.	To forfeit for every rupee, one rupee one anna: to be levied by distress.	Ditto.	2 of 1802, Sec. 2.
123	Any person convicted of wilfully, and with the intention of taking away life, throwing, or causing to be thrown into the sea, Ganges, or any river or water, any infant, or person not arrived at the age of maturity, with or without his or her consent, and such person so thrown shall in consequence be drowned, or destroyed by sharks or alligators, or otherwise perish, whatever may be the *futwa* of the law officer.	To be considered guilty of wilful murder, and to suffer death.	N. A.	6 of 1802, Sec. 32.
124	Any person aiding or abetting the commission of the above act.	To be deemed accomplices of the murder, and to suffer death.	Ditto.	Ditto.
125	Any person being active in exposing any child, or other person not arrived at the age of maturity, so as to endanger life, provided the child or other person thrown into the water be rescued from destruction, or escape from it.	To be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and punished accordingly.	C. C.	6 of 1802, Sec. 3.
126	Any person aiding or abetting the commission of the above act.	Vide No. 125.	Ditto.	Ditto.

No.	*Offence.*	*Penalty.*	*Convicting Jurisdiction.*	*Enacting Regulation.*
127	Any witness duly summoned, and after receiving the summons, not attending; or though attending, refusing to give evidence, and sign his deposition*.	To be committed to custody, until he give his evidence as required, or until the cause be decided, and fined 500 rupees: in default, to be committed until paid, or at the discretion of the court.	M. C. C.	50 of 1803, Sec. 2.
128	Any person convicted of any crime not specifically provided for in the Regulations, or by any stated penalty in the Mahomedan law.	To be sentenced to not exceeding 39 stripes of the rattan, and imprisonment not exceeding seven years. If a greater punishment appear proper, case to be referred to N. A. who may pass such sentence, not extending to capital punishment, as may appear proper.	C. C. N. A.	53 of 1803, Sec. 2. Sec. 7.
129	Any person or persons who shall, in the day or in the night, go forth with any offensive weapon, or in a gang, with or without an offensive weapon, with the criminal intent of committing robbery, and shall, by force or intimidation, rob or attempt to rob, any person or persons, on or near a highway, or on a river or other water, or in or near a town, city, or village, or in any other place whatever.	To be deemed guilty of the crime of robbery by open violence, commonly denominated *Shubkhonee*, or *Dacoity*.	Ditto.	53 of 1803, Sec. 3.
130	Any person or persons who shall attack by open violence, and rob, or attempt to rob, any dwelling house, or other house or building, or any tent, boat, or other receptacle for persons or property, in which there may be any persons or property at the time of such robbery, or attempt to rob.	Vide No. 129.	Ditto.	Ditto.
131	Any person convicted of being the head or leader of a gang or robbers, by whom a murder may have been committed.	To suffer death.	Ditto.	Sec. 4.
132	Any person convicted of having been actively concerned in the perpetration of such murder as above, or of any murder committed in prosecution of any robbery, or intent to rob.	Vide No. 131.	Ditto.	Ditto.
133	Any person convicted of having been present, aiding and abetting, when such murder as above was committed, or though not present, of having procured or caused, by hire, counsel, or command, the perpetration of such murder, in pursuance of a preconcerted plan to commit the same, or to commit robbery.	Vide No. 131.	Ditto.	Ditto.

* Vide Regulation XX. 1825, regarding witnesses summoned by a military court.

No.	*Offence.*	*Penalty.*	*Convicting Jurisdiction.*	*Enacting Regulation.*
134	Any person convicted of being the head or leader of a gang of robbers, by whom any person may have been wounded, maimed, burnt, or subjected to any other personal injury, torture, or cruelty, not occasioning homicide.	To be imprisoned, and transported for life, and to receive not exceeding 39 stripes of the rattan; and, under certain circumstances, shall suffer death.	C. C. N. A.	53 of 1803, Sec. 4. 3 of 1805, Sec. 2.
135	Any person convicted of being the head or leader of a gang of robbers, by whom any dwelling house or houses may have been set on fire, or any other criminal or aggravating act committed, in the prosecution of a robbery, or intent to rob.	Vide No. 134.	Ditto.	Ditto.
136	Any person convicted of being actively concerned in any act as above, done in prosecution of a robbery, or intent to rob.	Vide No. 134.	Ditto.	Ditto.
137	Any person convicted of having been present, aiding and abetting, when any such acts were committed, or though not present, or having procured, by hire, counsel, or command, the perpetration of any such act, in pursuance of a preconcerted plan to commit the same, or to commit robbery.	Vide No. 134.	Ditto.	Ditto.
138	Any person convicted of going forth with a gang of robbers, for the purpose of committing robbery, but apprehended before they have committed such, or made any violent attempt for the purpose*.	To be imprisoned, with hard labour, not exceeding seven years.	C. C.	53 of 1803, Sec. 4.
139	Any convict sentenced to imprisonment by C. C. or N. A. who during the period of his sentence may escape from jail, or other place of confinement, or from the road, or any other place where he may be employed, or commit any act of violence, or when any aggravating circumstances may attend his escape, or any violent act done, in an attempt to escape.	To be subject to such further punishment, in addition to his former sentence, as may appear proper.	Ditto.	53 of 1803, Sec. 9.
140	Any convict, sentenced to transportation for life, and who may be transported to any place beyond sea, escaping from such place of transportation, and returning without permission to Bengal, or any part of the Company's territory under the Presidency of Bengal.	To suffer death.	N. A.	53 of 1803, Sec. 10.
141	Any *Rajcoomar*, designedly being the cause of the death of his female child, by prohibiting its receiving nourishment, or in any other manner.	To be tried for murder.	C. C. N. A.	3 of 1804, Sec. 11.

* Vide No. 149. and No. 150.

No.	*Offence.*	*Penalty.*	*Convicting Jurisdiction.*	*Enacting Regulation.*
142	Any inferior native officer of a *zillah* or city court, civil or criminal, or of any officer acting under its authority, or of any other court or office in the judicial department, whose allowance may not amount to ten rupees per mensem, being proved to have misconducted himself, or upon any other sufficient cause.	To be removed, without any reference to any superior authority.	Any court.	5 of 1804, Sec. 14.
143	Any native officer employed as above, whose allowance may amount to ten rupees per mensem or upwards, guilty of any gross misconduct, such as to require immediate suspension from the exercise of the functions of his station.	To be immediately suspended, and if requisite, another officer appointed to act in his place, until the order of the superior court can be obtained.	Ditto.	5 of 1804, Sec. 17.
144	Any person, owing allegiance to the British Government, either in consequence of his having been born, or of being resident within its territories, and under its protection, being taken in arms in open hostility to the British Government within any part of the said territories.	On conviction before a court martial, during the suspension of the ordinary courts of judicature, and the establishment of martial law, shall be liable to the immediate punishment of death, and shall suffer accordingly, by being hung by the neck until he is dead.		10 of 1804, Sec. 3.
145	Any person, &c. as above, being found in the act of opposing by force of arms the authority of the Government, within any part of the said territories.	Vide No. 144.		Ditto.
146	Any person, &c. as above, being found in the actual commission of any overt act of rebellion against the state, within any part of the said territories.	Vide No. 144.		Ditto.
147	Any person, &c. as above, being found in the act of openly aiding and abetting the enemies of the British Government within any part of the said territories.	Vide No. 144.		Ditto.
148	Any person convicted of the crime of robbery by open violence.	Corporal punishment, not exceeding 39 lashes of the rattan, in addition to the penalties of imprisonment and transportation for life*.	C. C. N. A.	3 of 1805, Sec. 2.
149	Any person convicted of the crime of going forth with a gang of robbers, for the purpose of committing a robbery, but apprehended before he has made any violent attempt for the purpose, or committed such robbery.	Corporal punishment, not exceeding 30 lashes of the rattan, in commutation of, or in addition to the penalty of imprisonment and hard labour for not exceeding seven years†.	Ditto.	3 of 1805, Sec. 3.

* Modified by Regulation XVI. 1825, to 14 years imprisonment, with or without banishment, and the sentence to be passed by C. C.
† Vide No. 138, and No. 180.

No.	*Offence.*	*Penalty.*	*Convicting Jurisdiction.*	*Enacting Regulation.*
150	Any *pyke, chokeedar, pasban, dosaud, nagaban,* or other village watchman, of whatever denomination, entertained or employed by a landholder, or by any other person, for the protection of villages, houses, persons, or property, convicted of the crime of robbery by open violence.	Liable to imprisonment, and transportation for life.	C. C. N. A.	3 of 1805, Sec. 4.
151	Any police officer, of whatever description, whether *darogah, jamadar, mohurrir, burcundoss, peadah,* or other person, employed under the *zillah* or city magistrates, or under any other officer of police, for the protection of the inhabitants of the country and their property from robbery, or for apprehending robbers and other criminals, or generally for the performance of any duty of police connected with the prevention of public offences, convicted of the crime of robbery by open violence.	Vide No. 150.	Ditto.	Ditto.
152	Any watchman, guard, or police officer as above, convicted of having been present, aiding and abetting at a robbery by open violence, or at an attempt to commit such robbery, or though not present, of having procured and caused, by hire, counsel, or command, the perpetration of such robbery, or attempt to rob; if in the prosecution of such robbery, or attempt to rob, any person shall be murdered, wounded, maimed, burnt, or subjected to any other personal injury, torture, or cruelty, or any dwelling house shall be set on fire, or other criminal and aggravating act committed.	Liable to suffer death.	N. A.	Ditto.
153	Any watchman, guard, or police officer as above, convicted of clear and direct connivance, whereby a gang of robbers may have been enabled to commit any of the crimes above stated.	Liable to the same penalties, as if actually present, aiding and abetting, or as if he had procured and caused the robbery, by counsel or command.	Ditto.	Ditto.
154	Any watchman, guard, or police officer as above, convicted of going forth with a gang of robbers, for the purpose of committing a robbery, or of conniving at the going forth of a gang of robbers for such purpose, but apprehended before he or they have committed such robbery, or made any violent attempt for the purpose.	Liable to corporal punishment and imprisonment, with hard labour not exceeding 14 years, unless under any particular circumstance, when they are further liable to corporal punishment and imprisonment, with transportation for life.	C. C. N. A.	3 of 1805, Sec. 5.

No.	Offence.	Penalty.	Convicting Jurisdiction.	Enacting Regulation.
155	Any police officer, or any guard or watchman bound to assist the officers of police, convicted of theft, or larceny, or burglary, though without any act of open violence, or of clear and direct connivance at the perpetration of such crime.	Liable to suffer such aggravation of punishment as the C. C. or N. A. may deem adequate to the offence.	C. C. N. A.	3 of 1805, Sec. 6.
156	Any person guilty of the offence of making cuts through any of the embankments maintained at the expense of Government, or repaired by the *zemindars* and farmers.	Liable to a civil action for any loss or injury sustained by any individual, and to be punished criminally for the misdemeanor.	J. M. C. C.	6 of 1806, Sec. 12. Sec. 13.
157	Any complaints made of the misbehaviour of troops marching through any district, which may appear well founded, and of importance.	To be reported to G. G. C.	M.	11 of 1806, Sec. 7.
158	Any person, European or native, excepting persons privileged by Government, dressing any of his servants, either for parade or business, in the uniform of the Company's sepoys or *lascars*, or in a dress nearly approaching to it.	Strictly prohibited.		11 of 1806, Sec. 9.
159	Any natives wearing without privilege any dress similar to the Company's *lascars* or *sepoys*.	To be apprehended, and deprived of the dress.	M.	Ditto.
160	Any officer who may be allowed establishments of *burcundosses*, *peons*, and *pykes*, or who may have occasion to employ them, clothing them in a military dress.	Strictly prohibited.		Ditto.
161	Any native officer or *sepoy*, excepting *subadars*, *jemadars*, and *serangs*, who may temporarily reside, or have occasion to travel in the interior of the country, wearing his uniform coat.	Strictly prohibited, and to be apprehended, and forwarded to his corps, with a written complaint.	Ditto.	Ditto.
162	Any military officer or other person travelling through the country by water or land, sending *sepoys* or *lascars* into the villages to procure provisions, bearers, *coolies*, or boatmen, or any other violent measures of that nature.	Illegal and unnecessary.	Ditto.	Ditto.
163	Any person distinguishing his *burcundosses*, *peons*, *pykes*, or other servants with badges, excepting public officers (civil or military) employed by the Company.	Strictly prohibited, and the person wearing badge to be apprehended, and deprived of it.	Ditto.	Ditto.
164	Any European, not being a public officer of Government, employing badged *peons*, or other servants wearing badges.	Liable to the severe displeasure of Government, on the magistrate's reporting the case.	Ditto.	Ditto.

No.	*Offence.*	*Penalty.*	*Convicting Jurisdiction.*	*Enacting Regulation.*
165	Any guard furnished from any corps, subject to martial law, appearing to have been guilty of wilful neglect, in guarding the prisoners, or connivance at the escape, or attempt to escape of any prisoner, or of any other act of a criminal nature, in the discharge of his duty.	To be delivered over to the commanding officer, with a charge in writing, to be tried by court martial.	M.	11 of 1806, Sec. 10.
166	Any guard or other *sepoy* belonging to any corps subject to martial law, committing any offence not involving a breach of military duty.	To be tried by the civil court.	Ditto.	Ditto.
167	Any person giving, intentionally and deliberately, a false deposition on oath, or under a solemn declaration taken instead of any oath, before a public officer authorized to take the same, and clearly appearing to have been given falsely and criminally, in a point material to the case in which it may have been taken, although it may not relate to any judicial proceedings.	To be publicly exposed by *tushheer*, to receive thirty stripes with a rattan, and to be imprisoned with hard labour in banishment for seven years. This may be mitigated to three years' imprisonment, with or without *tushheer*, by C. C.: if further remission appear proper, case to be referred to N. A.	C. C. and law officer, or two Judges of N. A.	2 of 1807, Sec. 4. 12 of 1817, Sec. 26. Sec. 37. 17 of 1817, Sec. 2. Sec. 4. Sec. 9.
168	Any person procuring or causing another to commit the above offence.	Vide No. 167.	Ditto.	Ditto.
169	Any person giving, intentionally and deliberately, before a court of judicature, or other authorized public officer, a false deposition on oath, or under a solemn declaration taken instead of an oath, relative to some judicial proceedings, civil or criminal, upon a point material to the issue thereof.	Vide No. 167.		2 of 1807, Sec. 4. 12 of 1807, Sec. 9.
170	Any person procuring or causing another person to commit the offence of perjury as above.	Vide No. 167.	Ditto.	Ditto.
171	Any person giving a false declaration, taken instead of an oath, containing a deliberate and specific criminal charge, which the deponent knew to be unfounded, and which also appears malicious.	Vide No. 167.	Ditto.	N. A. April 18th, 1817.
172	Any fraudulent and injurious fabrication or alteration of any written deed or printed paper of whatever description, as well as any counterfeit seal or signature thereto, and the illicit imitation of any public stamp or stampt paper, established by the Government.	To be publicly exposed by *tushheer*, to receive thirty stripes of the rattan, and to be imprisoned in banishment for seven years. This may be mitigated to three years imprisonment, with or without *tushheer*. If further mitigation appear necessary, the case is to be referred to N. A.	C. C.	2 of 1807, Sec. 4. 17 of 1817, Sec. 9.

No.	*Offence.*	*Penalty.*	*Convicting Jurisdiction.*	*Enacting Regulation.*
173	Any person procuring or causing the above.	Vide No. 172.	C. C.	2 of 1807, Sec. 4. 17 of 1817, Sec. 9.
174	Any offence of a criminal nature punishable under the Mahomedan law and the regulations, for which the penalties authorized by Sections 8. and 9. of Regulation IX. 1793, may appear insufficient, and for which a more severe punishment may not specifically have been prescribed.	In cases of theft, not exceeding six months imprisonment, with corporal punishment, not exceeding 30 rattans; or in other cases, not exceeding six months imprisonment, with a fine not exceeding 200 Rs. commutable, if not paid, to a further imprisonment, not exceeding six months.	M.	9 of 1807, Sec. 19.
175	Any petty offence of a criminal nature referred to the Assistant by M.	* In cases of theft, not exceeding one month's imprisonment, and corporal punishment, not exceeding 30 rattans. In petty misdemeanors, not exceeding 15 days imprisonment, with a fine not exceeding 50 Rs. commutable, if not paid, to a further imprisonment of 15 days.	Asst. M.	9 of 1807, Sec. 20.
176	Any *burcundoss*, *chupprassy*, or other public officer, receiving wages from Government, demanding or receiving any diet, money, allowance, or gratuity, directly or indirectly.	To refund the amount received, either by a criminal prosecution or civil action, and also liable to immediate dismissal from office.	M. C. C.	9 of 1807, Sec. 14.
177	Any *peon* or other person, not receiving wages from Government, demanding or receiving, upon any pretence whatever, for serving any criminal process, more *tullubanah* than he shall be authorized to do by M.	Vide No. 176.	Ditto.	Ditto.
178	Any landholder, farmer, merchant, or other person employing *pykes*, *chokeedars*, *pasbans*, *nigabans*, *burcundosses*, or any other description of watchmen or guards, neglecting to transmit a list thereof, specifying their names, occupations, places of residence, and allowance in land or money, in the first month of the Bengal or other current year, or wilfully omitting to include all such persons.	Fine not exceeding 200 Rs.	M.	12 of 1807, Sec. 21.

* Vide Section 2, Regulation III. 1821, for Assistants vested with special power.

No.	Offence.	Penalty.	Convicting Jurisdiction.	Enacting Regulation.
179	Any person convicted of being concerned as a principal or an accomplice in the crime of robbery by open violence*.	To receive 39 stripes of the rattan, and to be imprisoned, and transported for life. If there are any grounds for mitigation, C. C. to state them to N. A.	C. C. N. A.	8 of 1808, Sec. 3.
180	Any person convicted of going forth with a gang of robbers, for the purpose of committing a robbery, but apprehended before they have committed such robbery, or made any violent attempt for the purpose†.	To give substantial security previous to his release, for his future good conduct, to the satisfaction of C. C. in addition to any other penalty.	C. C.	8 of 1808, Sec. 9.
181	Any magistrate, being assured that any person residing in, or resorting to his district, has been concerned in any *dacoity* or gang robbery, or that the notoriety of any such person's having been guilty of, or concerned in the commission of such offence, is sufficiently established, to render his apprehension essential to the tranquillity of the district, and the ordinary process appears ineffectual.	Case to be reported to N. A. with the amount of the reward recommended for his apprehension. N. A. to determine whether the offender is of a character sufficiently bad, to authorize his being proclaimed; and if so, the amount of the reward to be offered for his apprehension, not exceeding, however, 500 Rs.	M. N. A.	9 of 1808, Sec. 2. Sec. 3.
182	Any person, after being proclaimed, appearing or being apprehended, within the period limited in the proclamation.	To be proceeded against, according to the general regulations.	M.	9 of 1808, Sec. 5.
183	Any person, after being proclaimed, not appearing or being apprehended until after the prescribed period, to be tried for contumacy; and on conviction,	To be imprisoned, and transported for life.	C. C. N. A.	9 of 1808, Sec. 8.
184	Any *zemindar*, *talookdar*, native officer, or person of any description whatever, neglecting to give due information to the M. or police *darogah*, of the resort of any proclaimed *dacoit* to any place within the limits of the estate or farm held or managed by such person.	To be imprisoned for not exceeding six months, and to pay a fine of not exceeding 200 Rs. commutable, if not paid, to a further imprisonment of six months.	M.	9 of 1808, Sec. 13.
185	Any *zemindar*, *talookdar*, farmer, or other person, affording any actual assistance in harbouring any proclaimed *dacoit*, either by giving him lodging, money, grain, or other supplies, or by committing any other overt act tending to aid the offender in his depredations upon the community, or to evade the pursuit of justice, or receiving any present or *nuzzur*, either in money or goods, from the said offender.	Imprisonment not exceeding six months, and a fine not exceeding 200 Rs. commutable, if not paid, to six months further imprisonment, and, if necessary, the estate or farm to be adjudged forfeited to Government. Previous to carrying this latter measure into execution, case to be referred to N. A.	M. N. A. G. G. C.	9 of 1808, Sec. 14.

* Vide No. 148. † Vide No. 138. and No. 149.

No.	*Offence.*	*Penalty.*	*Convicting Jurisdiction.*	*Enacting Regulation.*
186	Any person acting as above, not being a proprietor or farmer of land.	To be sentenced to such fine and imprisonment as may appear proper. Previous to the execution of the sentence, case to be referred to N. A.	M. N. A.	9 of 1808, Sec. 15.
187	Any law officer, or *cauzy*, appearing to any provincial, *zillah*, or city court, unfit for his situation, on the ground of any misconduct, neglect of duty, experienced incapacity, or other disqualification.	To be reported to S. D. A. who will pass such order as may appear proper.	S. D. A.	8 of 1809, Sec. 4.
188	Any police officer guilty of any gross misconduct, neglect, or incapacity.	To be immediately suspended.	M.	8 of 1809, Sec. 5.
189	Any police officer guilty of any neglect of duty.	To be fined one month's salary, in addition to any punishment for any specific crime or misdemeanor.	Ditto.	Ditto.
190	Any police officer, as well as any native officer, believed to be incapable or neglectful of his prescribed duties, or in any respect unworthy of public confidence.	Liable to be removed, without any proof of any specific act of criminality.	Ditto.	Ditto.
191	Any *zemindar*, *talookdar*, or other proprietor of land, whether *malgoozaree*, or *lakeraj*, neglecting to give due information to the M. or police *darogah*, of the resort of any *dacoit*, *cozak*, *thug*, *buddeek*, or other robber within his estate.	To be imprisoned not exceeding six months, and to pay a fine not exceeding 200 Rs. commutable, if not paid, to a further imprisonment of six months.	Ditto.	6 of 1810, Sec. 2. Sec. 3.
192	Any *sudder* farmer, or under-renter of any description, or any dependant *talookdar*, neglecting to give information as above.	Vide No. 191.	Ditto.	Ditto.
193	Any *naib*, or other local agent, or any native officer employed in the collection of rents by the Government, or court of wards, neglecting to give information as above.	Vide No. 191.	Ditto.	Ditto.
194	Any *zemindar*, *talookdar*, or other proprietor of land, whether *malgoozaree*, or *lakeraj*, affording any assistance in harbouring any *dacoit*, *cozak*, *thug*, *buddeek*, or other robber, either by affording him lodging, money, grain, or other supplies, or committing any other act, tending to aid the offender, or enabling him to evade the pursuit of justice, or receiving any present or *nuzzur* in money or goods from him.	Vide No. 191, and in addition, the estate to be forfeited to Government.	M. N. A. G. G. C.	6 of 1810, Sec. 4.

No.	*Offence.*	*Penalty.*	*Convicting Jurisdiction.*	*Enacting Regulation*
195	Any *sudder* farmer, or under-renter, of any description, or any dependant *talookdar*, acting as above.	Vide No. 191, and in addition, the farm to be adjudged forfeited to Government.	M. N. A. G. G. C.	6 of 1810, Sec. 4.
196	Any *na'b*, or other local agent, or any native officer, employed in the collection of rents by the Government, or court of wards, acting as above.	To be sentenced to such fine and imprisonment as may be deemed proportioned to the offence, and, if an officer of Government, dismissed, and declared incap ble of serving Government again in any capacity.	Ditto.	6 of 1810, Sec. 5.
197	Any collector or deputy collector of customs, levying any transit or inland duty, on any article not enumerated in the regulations.	A fine of three times the amount levied, and such further damages and costs as may be thought proper.	J.	9 of 1810, Sec. 14.
198	Any cannon, fire-arms, or military stores, transported without a pass of the British Government.	To be seized and confiscated.	M.	9 of 1810, Sec. 31.
199	Any native officer employed in the customs embezzling public money, or detaining papers and accounts.	To be proceeded against under Regulation III. 1794.		9 of 1810, Sec. 36.
200	Any native officer, making any collections as customs, duties, commission, fees, or any other denomination, excepting those authorized by the regulations.	To be dismissed.	Coll. of Cust.	9 of 1810, Sec. 37. Sec. 38.
201	Any native officer, stopping or detaining any goods in an unauthorized manner, or exacting, under any plea or pretence whatever, any present, fee, or other consideration for the passage of goods or otherwise, excepting those authorized by the regulations.	A fine not exceeding 200 Rs. and imprisonment not exceeding six months: fine commutable, if not paid, to six months further imprisonment, or to corporal punishment, not exceeding 30 rattans, and also liable to a civil action for damages.	M.	9 of 1810, Sec. 38.
202	Any native person, (not being an officer of Government,) exacting duties or customs of any denomination, on any pretence whatever, whether as principal or agent.	Fine not exceeding 200 Rs. and imprisonment not exceeding six months: fine commutable, if not paid, to six months further imprisonment, and also liable to a civil action for damages.	Ditto.	9 of 1810, Sec. 39.

No.	Offence.	Penalty.	Convicting Jurisdiction.	Enacting Regulation.
203	All persons, serving with any part of the army, and receiving public pay, whether attached to any establishment, or as subordinate servants, or in any other capacity, committing any breach of duty, or being guilty of any disorder or neglect, to the prejudice of good order and the cantonment or garrison local regulations.	To be tried by court martial.		20 of 1810, Sec. 2.
204	All menial servants of officers within the precincts of any cantonment or garrison, guilty of any breach of good order, or of any act contrary to the local regulations established by the commanding officer.	Vide No. 203.		20 of 1810, Sec. 4. Sec. 13.
205	All persons registered as attached to a station *bazar*, or *bazar* of a corps, (which registery is perfectly optional,) acting as above.	Vide No. 203.		20 of 1810, Sec. 8. Sec. 12. Sec. 13.
206	Any retainer of the army or any menial servant of an officer, or any person registered as attached to any station *bazar*, or *bazar* of a corps, committing any inconsiderable breach of the peace within the limits of the cantonment or garrison.	Vide No. 203.		20 of 1810, Sec. 15.
207	Any retainer of the army, or any menial servant of any officer, or any person registered as attached to any station *bazar*, or *bazar* of a corps, committing any petty theft, not exceeding 100 Rupees, within the limits of the cantonment or garrison.	Vide No. 203.		20 of 1810, Sec. 16.
208	Any person not being a retainer of the army, or the menial servant of any officer, or registered as attached to the *bazar*, committing any offence, of any nature whatever, within the limits of a cantonment or garrison.	To be tried under the general regulations by the civil magistrate.	M.	20 of 1810, Sec. 17. Sec. 18.
209	Any person, of whatever description, committing any offence whatever within the limits of any cantonment or garrison, excepting those particularly cognizable as above by court martial.	Vide No. 208.	Ditto.	20 of 1810, Sec. 18.
210	Any person convicted of breaking into, or attempting to break into, with intent to rob, any dwelling-house, or tent, boat, or other place of habitation, between sunset and sunrise*.	Corporal punishment, not exceeding 39 stripes of the rattan, and imprisonment in banishment for 14 years; or, in circumstances of extenuation, which are stated to be,	C. C. N. A.	1 of 1811, Sec. 2. Sec. 3. 11 of 1814, Sec. 2.

* Vide No. 348 and No. 349.

No.	*Offence.*	*Penalty.*	*Convicting Jurisdiction*	*Enacting Regulation.*
		the tender age of the prisoner, his not having been armed, and the offence not having been committed by two or more persons, may be mitigated to not less than seven years, with or without stripes and banishment, as C. C. may consider sufficient. If further mitigation appear proper, case to be referred to N. A.		
211	Any person convicted of breaking into, or attempting to break into, with intent to rob, any dwelling-house or tent, boat, or other place of habitation, between sunrise and sunset.	Corporal punishment, not exceeding 20 stripes, and imprisonment in banishment for seven years; or, in circumstances of extenuation as above, may be mitigated to not less than three years, with or without stripes, and banishment, as C. C. may consider sufficient.	C. C.	1 of 1811, Sec. 2. Sec. 3. 11 of 1814, Sec. 2.
212	Any person convicted of breaking into, or attempting to break into, with intent to rob, any warehouse, storehouse, or other building used for the custody of property, either by day or night*.	Corporal punishment, not exceeding 20 stripes, and imprisonment for seven years; or, in circumstances of extenuation, may be mitigated to not less than three years, with or without stripes, as C. C. may think sufficient.	Ditto.	Ditto. Ditto.
213	Any person killing another in the commission, or in the attempt to commit, the crime of breaking into any place of habitation, between sunset and sunrise.	Death.	C. C. N. A.	1 of 1811, Sec. 3.
214	Any person killing another in the commission, or in the attempt to commit, the crime of breaking into any place of habitation, between sunrise and sunset.	Vide No. 213.	Ditto.	Ditto.
215	Any person killing another in the commission, or in the attempt to commit, the crime of breaking into any building, used for the custody of property, either by day or night.	Vide No. 213.	Ditto.	Ditto.
216	Any person aiding or abetting in the above offences, or although not present, procuring or causing, by hire, counsel, or command, their commission, or in any manner confederating with the robbers, in consequence of any preconcerted plan†.	To suffer as principals.		1 of 1811, Sec. 4. 11 of 1814, Sec. 2.

* Vide No. 348 and 349. † Vide No. 350.

No.	*Offence.*	*Penalty.*	*Convicting Jurisdiction.*	*Enacting Regulation.*
217	Any person upon whom a *seend-kattee* may be found.	To be detained and employed on the public roads, until he give security for his future good conduct.	M.	1 of 1811, Sec. 6.
218	Any *zemindar*, *talookdar*, or other proprietor of land, *malgoozaree*, or *lakeraj*, any *sudder* farmer or under-renter of any description, any dependant *talookdar*, *naib*, or local agent, any native officer employed by the Government, or court of wards, neglecting to give information to the M. or police *darogah*, of the residence of any notorious vender, or receiver of stolen property, within the limits of his farm or estate.	Fine not exceeding 200 Rs. and imprisonment not exceeding six months; fine commutable, if not paid, to a further imprisonment of six months.	Ditto.	1 of 1811, Sec. 10.
219	Any person preferring a charge which on investigation shall appear to be manifestly malicious, vexatious, or unfounded.	Vide No. 218.	Ditto.	7 of 1811, Sec. 6.
220	Any person importing slaves into the British territories.	Fine not exceeding 200 Rs. and imprisonment for six months: fine commutable, if not paid, to six months further imprisonment, and the slaves to be discharged or sent back to their friends and connexions of the country from which they have been imported.	Ditto.	10 of 1811, Sec. 3. Sec. 4.
221	Any person summoned by the M. and after receiving the summons, not attending as required, or although attending, refusing to give evidence*.	Fine proportioned to his situation in life, not exceeding Sa. Rs. 500; or in default of payment, imprisonment not exceeding six months.	Ditto.	N. A. 28th Feb. 1811.
222	Any person preferring a malicious and unfounded charge.	Vide No. 219.	Ditto.	Ditto. 24th Oct. 1811.
223	Any *zemindar*, &c. as in No. 218, neglecting to give early and punctual information to the M. or police *darogah* of all robberies, breaking into houses, tents, or boats, or other places of habitation, committed within the limits of his farm or estate.	Vide No. 218.	Ditto.	3 of 1812, Sec. 4.
224	Any *pyke*, *chokeedar*, *pasban*, *negaban*, or other description of watchman, subject to the orders of any police *darogah*, guilty of any gross neglect or misconduct in the discharge of his duty.	Liable to receive thirty stripes of the rattan.	Ditto.	3 of 1812, Sec. 6.

* Vide No. 127.

No.	*Offence.*	*Penalty.*	*Convicting Jurisdiction*	*Enacting Regulation.*
225	Any *zemindar*, farmer, or manager of land, guilty of any neglect or misconduct in the apprehension of offenders, lists of whom may have been forwarded to him, or in making due half yearly returns of the persons apprehended, &c.	Vide No. 218.	M.	3 of 1812, Sec. 12.
226	Any *zemindar*, proprietor of land, or other person, levying more rent from any *ryot* or tenant than he is bound to pay under his previous engagements; unless such *ryot* or tenant is liable to pay an enhanced rent, under existing regulations, and the *zemindar* or other person has actually served the *ryot* or tenant with a notice, on or before the month of Jeth, specifying the increase which the *zemindar* considers his due; which increase, if denied by the *ryot*, must be proved on a summary suit or trial to be conformable to the *pergunnah* rates, and the actual extent of land.	To refund the excess, with damages; and unless the notice has been served, the amount, even if just, is not recoverable by distress, or confinement of person, or by suit in court.	J.	5 of 1812. Sec. 9. Sec. 10. S. D. A. 3d Feb. 1816.
227	Any *zemindar*, proprietor of land, or other person, distraining any property of his tenant, unless he shall serve the tenant with a written demand of it, and a copy of the *Jumma Wasil Bakee*, exhibiting the grounds of the demand.	Illegal and invalid.		5 of 1812, Sec. 13.
228	Any ploughs and implements of husbandry, bullocks, and agricultural cattle, and tools of artisans.	Not liable to distress.		5 of 1812, Sec. 14.
229	Any emigrant, or the descendant of any emigrant, who may have sought an asylum in the British possessions, who shall abuse the protection afforded him, by attempts to excite disturbances in the state from which he or his ancestors emigrated, or whose residence in the vicinity of the country from which he or his ancestors emigrated, may appear likely to cause misunderstanding between that state and the British Government.	To be removed to such other part of the country as may be judged convenient for his residence.	G. G. C.	11 of 1812, Sec. 2.
230	Any emigrant, or the descendant of any emigrant, who may have excited, or attempted to excite disturbances as above, and either the preservation of tranquillity in the British territories, or the dominions of the British allies, or the relations of amity between the British Government and other states, appear to require his confinement.	To be confined for such time, and at such place, and in such custody, as may appear proper.	Ditto.	11 of 1812, Sec. 4.
231	Any emigrant, or the descendant of any emigrant, living under the protection of the British Government, who shall enter the coun-	To be sentenced to suffer imprisonment for seven years.	C. C.	11 of 1812, Sec. 5.

No.	*Offence.*	*Penalty.*	*Convicting Jurisdiction.*	*Enacting Regulation.*
	try from which he has emigrated, or any other foreign country, and shall excite, or attempt to excite, disturbances thereon.			
232	Any person, whether a native British subject or alien, who shall furnish any emigrant with any assistance, either of men, money, or arms, in prosecution of his attempts to excite disturbance, in any foreign country, or shall in any way aid him in his criminal designs.	To be sentenced to imprisonment for seven years: if mitigation appear proper, the case to be referred to N. A. and by that court to G. G. C. if any mitigation should appear really proper.	C. C. N. A. G. G. C.	11 of 1812, Sec. 5.
233	Any *kazanchy*, or *tehsildar*, or other native officer, entrusted with the charge of public money, making use of such money for his own advantage, or that of any other individual*.	Imprisonment not exceeding seven years: if it appears inadequate, case to be referred to N. A. for final sentence.	C. C.	2 of 1813, Sec. 2. Sec. 3.
234	Any person refusing to perform an award which shall have been made by arbitration on any dispute respecting the property of land, or limited tenures thereof, or right dependant thereon, whether or not any cause is depending in the courts of judicature.	Upon application, within six months from the date of the award, to be summarily enforced as a decree of court.	J.	6 of 1813, Sec. 3.
235	Any dispute arising from the forcible dispossession of land, or forcible disturbance in the possession thereof, on being certified from the *foujdarree* court†.	To be investigated and decided, as if brought on by complaint in the regular mode; and if necessary, a manager of the lands in dispute to be appointed.	Ditto.	6 of 1813, Sec. 5.
236	Any person who may attempt to evade the rules of Regulation X. 1813, for the management of *sudder* distilleries, either by the establishment of stills within the prohibited limits, or by the introduction of spirits manufactured at other places, or by attempts to convey spirits from the distillery without a proper pass, or exceeding the quantity specified in any such pass.	Fine‡ of not exceeding 500 Rs.: if not paid, imprisonment not exceeding six months in the *dewannee* jail.	C. R.	10 of 1813, Sec. 9. Sec 21.
237	Any person convicted of manufacturing or selling spirituous liquors, *tawry*, *putchwhye*, and intoxicating drugs or opium, without a license.	Vide No. 236.	Ditto.	Ditto.
238	Any informer, who shall appear to have laid any information through malice, or through motives vexatious or unwarranted.	To pay a fine of 20 Rs. to the party injured, or to be confined for 15 days.	Ditto.	10 of 1813, Sec. 22.
239	Any proprietor of land, farmer, or manager, *malgoozaree* or *lakeraj*, authorizing or conniv-	§Suit to be instituted against him, and if proved, to pay a	J.	10 of 1813, Sec. 30.

* Vide Regulation III. 1827.
† Vide Regulation XV. 1824.

‡ Half the fine to be paid to the informer: if no fine is levied, informer to be paid 10 Rupees.

§ Vide No. 496.

No.	Offence.	Penalty	Convicting Jurisdiction.	Enacting Regulation.
	ing at the establishment of shops for the illicit manufacture and vend of spirituous liquors and intoxicating drugs.	fine to Government proportioned to the offence. Suits to be summary.		
240	Any European officer, attached to the judicial, revenue, or commercial branch of the service, who may be charged with the corrupt demand or receipt of money, or other valuable thing, as a gift or present, or of the embezzlement of public stores, or of any fraud or breach of public trust, or other gross misdemeanour, or whose conduct may appear in the course of any proceeding, or may be specially reported, to be of the nature in question; which charge is to be averred on oath, or solemn declaration from the deponent's personal knowledge of the facts and circumstances, and who, if deemed advisable, is to furnish personal security to attend and prosecute*.	Charge to be referred by the S. D. A., B. of R., or B. of T. as the case may be, (if they consider that substantial grounds exist for making a formal enquiry,) to G. G. C. who, if he deem it proper, will order the charges to be investigated by commissioners, who, on the conclusion of the investigation, will submit their proceedings through the regular authorities for the final orders of G. G. C.		17 of 1813, Sec. 3. Sec. 4. Sec. 5. Sec. 6. Sec. 13. Sec. 14. Sec. 15.
241	Any European public officer employed in the judicial, revenue, commercial, salt, or opium departments, who may be charged as above, in any court of judicature; such charge to be substantiated on oath or solemn declaration*.	Deposition so taken to be referred for the consideration of the S. D. A., B. of R., or B. of T., as the case may be.		17 of 1813, Sec. 5.
242	Any person selling stamps, excepting he is authorized by the regulations.	To be punished to the full extent of the powers vested in the magistrates.	M.	1 of 1814, Sec. 10.
243	Any *zemindar*, &c. as in No. 218, neglecting to give early and punctual information to the M. or police *darogah* of all information respecting the commission of murder, arson, and theft, committed within the limits of his estate or farm.	Vide No. 218.	Ditto.	8 of 1814, Sec. 2.
244	Any person convicted of two or more offences at one sessions, which convictions do not include the punishment of death, or imprisonment for life, but exceed 39 stripes of the rattan, and 14 years imprisonment.	To be sentenced to receive 39 stripes of the rattan, and 14 years imprisonment in banishment: if further punishment appear proper, case to be referred for the final orders of N. A.	C. C. N. A.	15 of 1814, Sec. 2.
245	Any *ameen*, appointed under Regulation XIX. 1814, convicted of receiving, or allowing any other person to receive, directly or indirectly, any money, effects, or other property, from the sharers, or any person on their behalf.	To pay a fine to Government of three times the amount of the money, or value of the property received, and to be imprisoned not exceeding six months, and liable to an action in the civil court.	M.	19 of 1814, Sec. 13.

* Vide Regulation VIII. 1825, and No. 517.

No.	*Offence.*	*Penalty.*	*Convicting Jurisdiction.*	*Enacting Regulation.*
246	Any *sudder ameen*, or *moonsiff*, guilty of any misconduct, neglect of duty, or other disqualification requiring his removal.	To be reported for final orders of P. C. A.		23 of 1814, Sec. 9. Sec. 67.
247	Any *sudder ameen*, or *moonsiff*, guilty of any exaction or gross act of misconduct.	To be suspended, and case reported to P. C. A.	J.	23 of 1814, Sec. 9. Sec. 67.
248	Any *sudder ameen*, or *moonsiff*, guilty of misconduct or neglect of duty, not requiring his removal or suspension.	To be fined not exceeding 20 Rs.	Ditto.	Ditto. Ditto. Ditto.
249	Any *sudder ameen*, or *moonsiff*, guilty of corruption, extortion, or any oppressive or unwarranted act of authority.	To pay such costs and damages as may appear proper in a civil action.	Ditto.	23 of 1814, Sec. 10. Ditto.
250	Any *sudder ameen*, or *moonsiff*, guilty of any corruption, extortion, or other misdemeanor committed in the discharge of his duty.	Fine and imprisonment proportioned to the offence.	C. C.	23 of 1814, Sec. 10. Ditto.
251	Any *sudder ameen*, or *moonsiff*, guilty of wilfully mistating, falsifying, or of causing to be mistated or falsified, the date and purport of the endorsement on the copy of any decree, or of keeping back such copy from either party, with a view to defeat, or oppose a bar to their right of appeal.	To be dismissed from office, and pay such a fine to Government as may appear proper.	P. C. A.	23 of 1814, Sec. 41. Sec. 73.
252	Any *nazir*, employing any unregistered *chupprassy* or *peon*, not being an officer on the public establishment, in the service of any process, civil or criminal, or in the execution of any order or official act whatever.	Liable to immediate dismissal from office.		26 of 1814, Sec. 14.
253	Any ministerial officer, who may file in any public office any petition, pleading, or other document required to be written on stampt paper, not bearing the prescribed stamp, or who shall furnish a copy of any paper or proceeding required to be written on stampt paper, on any other paper than the required stampt paper.	Liable to dismissal from office, and to pay a fine to Government equal to ten times the amount of the stamp duty payable, if the stampt paper had been used.	J.	26 of 1814, Sec. 17.
254	Any *vakeel*, guilty of encouraging or promoting litigious suits, or wilfully delaying the suits of his client, or refusing or omitting to carry on the suit after accepting his brief, or demanding or accepting any fee, money, goods, or effects, or other valuable consideration beyond the fee which he is authorized to receive, or of fraudulent practices, neglect, or other misconduct, or of gross profligacy or misbehaviour in his private conduct.	Liable to dismissal.		27 of 1814, Sec. 6.

No.	Offence.	Penalty.	Convicting Jurisdiction.	Enacting Regulation.
255	Any *vakeel* receiving less than the established fee.	Whole fee to be forfeited to Government, and *vakeel* liable to dismissal.		27 of 1814, Sec. 7.
256	Any *vakeel* receiving and filing a *vakalut nameh* from any person under a fictitious name.	Vide No. 254.		27 of 1814, Sec. 8.
257	Any *vakeel* filing any pleading that is evidently irregular, irrelevant, or otherwise objectionable.	Liable to forfeit the fee, or to a fine of 20 rupees, after being once cautioned.		27 of 1814, Sec. 9.
258	Any *vakeel* that may appear disqualified for the office, or that has been actually guilty of any misconduct.	Case to be referred for the orders of P. C. A.	J.	27 of 1814, Sec. 10.
259	Any *vakeel* guilty of any gross act of fraud or misconduct.	To be suspended and referred as above.	Ditto.	27 of 1814, Sec. 11.
260	Any *vakeel* of the S. D. A. or P. C. A. guilty of any misconduct.	To be dismissed, at the discretion of the court.	S. D. A. P. C. A.	27 of 1814, Sec. 10.
261	Any *vakeel* failing to attend court, on any day fixed for civil business, and omitting to notify in writing his inability to attend, in consequence of indisposition or other sufficient cause.	First offence not exceeding fine of 50 rupees, 2d offence not exceeding 100 rupees, 3d offence liable to dismissal. Fine to be levied as a decree of court.		27 of 1814, Sec. 14. Sec. 15.
262	Any pleader furnishing a written legal opinion, calculated to promote the institution of unfounded or litigious suits, or to discourage the amicable adjustment of dubious claims.	Liable to dismissal, and to forfeit the fee to Government or to the party misled by his opinion.		27 of 1814, Sec. 20.
263	Any pauper, or the agent of any female pauper, guilty of wilful perjury, in his or her examination, by the fraudulent concealment of any fact regarding the property, or recent transfer of such property.	To be committed to take his trial for perjury, and the case, if depending, to be nonsuited.	J.	28 of 1814, Sec. 5.
264	Any pauper not establishing his claim, or whose case may be deemed unfounded, vexatious, or wilfully exaggerated, and not paying the amount of his fees, and the fees and costs of the opposite party, if awarded against him.	To be committed to the civil jail for not exceeding six months, or until he pay the fees and costs.		28 of 1814, Sec. 11.
265	Any pauper absconding, and his sureties not producing him, or refusing, and failing to make good the costs.	The sureties to be committed to the civil jail for not exceeding six months, or until they pay the costs.		Ditto. Ditto.

No.	Offence.	Penalty.	Convicting Jurisdiction.	Enacting Regulation.
266	Any officer in the employ of the opium agents, or their deputies, taking or receiving any fee, gratuity, perquisite, or allowance, either in money or effects, under any pretence whatever, from any *ryot*, or other person employed or concerned in the provision of opium.	To be dismissed from his office, and imprisoned not exceeding six months, and fined not exceeding 200 Rs. commutable, if not paid, to a further imprisonment of six months.	M.	13 of 1816, Sec. 12.
267	Any opium agent, or his officers, making use of weights and scales not sealed by the seal of the magistrate, or knowingly using uneven scales or incorrect weights, though sealed.	Liable to a fine not exceeding 500 rupees.	Ditto.	13 of 1816, Sec. 13.
268	Any *zemindar*, or other proprietor of land, or any farmer of land, or their representatives, exacting more rent from the opium *ryot* than the established rates.	To restore the amount levied in excess, and a penalty of treble the amount.	J.	13 of 1816, Sec. 17.
269	Any native officer of Government, of whatever description, neglecting to give information of the illegal cultivation of the poppy within his knowledge, to his immediate superior.	To be dismissed from office, and further punished according to the regulations.		13 of 1816, Sec. 34.
270	Any police, or *abkaree darogah*, knowingly permitting the cultivation of poppy within his jurisdiction, or conniving at the illicit cultivation of the poppy.	Liable to dismissal from office, and a fine of 20 Rs. per *beegah* of land, cultivated; commutable, if not paid, to not exceeding six months imprisonment.	M.	13 of 1816, Sec. 36.
271	Any subordinate officer of the opium agent conniving in any way at the illicit cultivation of the poppy.	Vide No. 270, and in addition, imprisonment not exceeding six months.	Ditto.	13 of 1816, Sec. 37.
272	Any prisoner, sentenced, or subject to hard labour, under the general regulations, contumaciously refusing to work.	To be moderately corrected with a rattan, and his diet allowance to be reduced.	Ditto.	14 of 1816, Sec. 5. Sec. 6.
273	Any prisoner, as above, guilty of any wilful neglect or indolence in the performance of any prescribed work.	Vide No. 272.	Ditto.	Ditto.
274	Any prisoner whatever guilty of any wilful disobedience to any of the printed rules for the observance of the prisoners, and internal economy of a public jail.	To receive not exceeding 30 rattans, and to be kept in close or solitary confinement.	Ditto.	Ditto.
275	* Any prisoner guilty of any refractory behaviour, as resisting the jailor, or other public officers, using abusive language, or generally any culpable behaviour towards them.	Vide No. 274.	Ditto.	Ditto.

* Vide Regulation III, of 1826, for the punishment of prisoners confined in the civil jail.

No.	*Offence.*	*Penalty.*	*Convicting Jurisdiction.*	*Enacting Regulation.*
276	* Any prisoner guilty of any disorderly conduct, as riot, insurrection, attempt to escape, taking off, or loosening, or attempting to loosen, by filing, or cutting, or otherwise, his irons, or the irons of other prisoners, with a view to escape.	To be punished, with not exceeding 30 rattans, and put in heavy fetters or neck chains, and handcuffs, at the discretion of the M.	M.	14 of 1816, Sec. 5. Sec. 6.
277	* Any prisoner, conspiring with other prisoners for the purpose of insurrection or escape or for any other criminal purpose.	Vide No. 276.	Ditto.	Ditto.
278	* Any prisoner, abusing or assaulting any other prisoner, or generally committing any misconduct.	Vide No. 276.	Ditto.	Ditto.
279	Any *burcundoss*, pyke, or other inferior officer, attached to a public jail, or employed in the charge of prisoners, or in the performance of any public duty, under a magistrate, police *darogah*, or other person in charge of the police, guilty of any gross neglect or misconduct in the discharge of his duty.	To receive not exceeding 30 stripes of a rattan.	Ditto.	14 of 1816, Sec. 9.
280	Any native officer, attached to a public jail, or in charge of prisoners employed on the public roads, guilty of any maltreatment of the prisoners.	To be dismissed, and fined not exceeding one month's salary; or imprisonment not exceeding six months.	Ditto.	Ditto.
281	Any *cutwal*, *darogah*, or other subordinate officer subject to his controul, guilty of any neglect, misconduct, or incapacity.	To be suspended or dismissed, at the discretion of the court.	Ditto.	17 of 1816, Sec. 7.
282	Any jailor, or other subordinate officer attached to a public jail, guilty of any neglect, misconduct, or incapacity.	Vide No. 281.	Ditto.	Ditto.
283	Any person refusing to pay the *chokeedaree* assessment.	Amount to be levied by distress and sale of his property.	Ditto.	22 of 1816, Sec. 17.
284	Any *sudder chokeedaree buxsee*, guilty of undue exactions, malversation, or other misconduct.	To be dismissed from office, and imprisoned not exceeding six months; to refund the money corruptly or unduly exacted or received, or to restore any effects, or their value, which may have been illegally sold or distrained; or imprisoned for six months longer, or until the money, &c. be paid.	Ditto.	22 of 1816, Sec. 19.

* Vide Regulation III. of 1826, for the punishment of prisoners confined in the civil jail.

No.	*Offence.*	*Penalty.*	*Convicting Jurisdiction.*	*Enacting Regulation.*
285	Any individual appointed a member of any *chokeedaree punchait*, declining, without reasonable or sufficient cause, to undertake the office himself, or find a substitute.	To be fined 50 Rs. at the discretion of the court: to be levied by distress.	M.	22 of 1816, Sec. 21.
286	Any *chokeedar*, guilty of neglect or misconduct in the discharge of his duties.	To be dismissed, and punished under the general regulations.	Ditto.	22 of 1816, Sec. 23.
287	Any *chokeedar*, convicted of connivance at any robbery, or other heinous offence.	Vide No. 286.	Ditto.	Ditto.
288	Any person discovering hidden treasure, consisting of gold or silver coin, or bullion, or precious stones, or other valuable property, found buried in the earth, or otherwise concealed, not giving, within one month after finding it, notice to the judge of the city or *zillah*.	To forfeit all right thereto, and the treasure to be restored to the legal owner, or confiscated to Government.	J.	5 of 1817, Sec. 8.
289	Any *putwarry*, or other person, by whom village accounts are kept, neglecting or omitting to attend any court of justice with his accounts when required, for the adjustment of any matter or dispute depending in court.	To be committed to close custody, until he produce them, or shew good cause for not doing so.	Ditto.	12 of 1817, Sec. 24.
290	Any *putwarry*, or other person, by whom village accounts are kept, intentionally and deliberately giving a false deposition on oath, before a collector or other person duly empowered to take his examination, relative to the lands, produce, collection, or charges of the village to which he belongs.	To be publicly exposed by *tusheer*, to receive thirty stripes with a rattan, and to be imprisoned with hard labour in banishment for seven years. This may be mitigated to three years' imprisonment, with or without *tusheer*, by C. C.: if further remission appear proper, case to be referred to N. A.	C. C. or two judges of N. A.	2 of 1807, Sec. 4. 12 of 1817, Sec. 26. Sec. 33. 17 of 1817, Sec. 2 & 4. Sec. 9.
291	Any person causing or procuring a *putwarry* or other person, to commit the above.	Vide No. 290.	Ditto.	Ditto.
292	Any *putwarry*, or other person, by whom village accounts are kept, who shall alter, fabricate, falsify, or mutilate the accounts of his village, or shall furnish to the *canoongo*, or collector, false, fabricated, or mutilated copies of those accounts.	Vide No. 172.	C. C.	12 of 1817, Sec. 27. Sec. 33.
293	Any person who shall cause, or procure such forgery.	Vide No. 172.	Ditto.	12 of 1817, Sec. 27.
294	Any person convicted of any robbery, burglary, or theft, or of any attempt to commit the same, either as a principal or accomplice, whe-	Not exceeding 39 stripes of the rattan, and imprisonment in banishment for 14 years.	Ditto.	17 of 1817, Sec. 8.

No.	Offence.	Penalty.	Convicting Jurisdiction.	Enacting Regulation.
	ther in a house or from the person, attended with wounding or other corporal injury, in a less degree, but not accompanied with any attempt to commit murder, or with corporal injury so as to endanger life.			
295	Any person convicted of theft.	Liable to not exceeding 39 stripes of the rattan, and to imprisonment not exceeding seven years.	C. C.	17 of 1817, Sec. 8.
296	Any person forging, or procuring to be forged, any counterfeit coin, in imitation of any of the gold, silver, or copper coins, of the British Governments in India, or any coin usually received as money, in the British possessions in India.	To be publicly exposed by *tusheer*, to receive thirty stripes of the rattan, and to be imprisoned in banishment for 14 years. This may be mitigated to seven years imprisonment, with or without *tusheer*. If further mitigation appear necessary, the case is to be referred to the N. A.	Ditto.	17 of 1817, Sec. 9.
297	Any person forging, or procuring to be forged, any counterfeit stamp or stampt paper, in imitation of any public stamp established by the British Government in India.	Vide No. 296.	Ditto.	Ditto.
298	Any person forging, or procuring to be forged, any counterfeit note, or other security for money, in imitation of any of the public securities of the British Government in India.	Vide No. 296.	Ditto.	Ditto.
299	Any person forging, or procuring to be forged, any of the bank notes issued by any public bank in the British possessions in India.	Vide No. 296.	Ditto.	Ditto.
300	Any person fraudulently issuing and publishing as *true*, or fraudulently giving effect, or attempting to give effect, to fabricated deeds and papers, knowing the same to be false, and fabricated.	For the first offence. To be imprisoned, not less than three years, and not exceeding seven years. And in aggravated cases, at the discretion of the court to be *tusheered*. Second offence. To be *tusheered*, to receive not exceeding thirty stripes with a rattan, and to be imprisoned not less than three, nor more than seven years. Third offence. The full above punishment, which, if not considered sufficient, case to be referred to N. A.	Ditto.	17 of 1817, Sec. 9. Sec. 10.

No.	Offence.	Penalty.	Convicting Jurisdiction.	Enacting Regulation.
301	Any person using, issuing, selling, or otherwise disposing of, counterfeit stampt paper, bearing the imitation of a public stamp, knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Vide No. 300.	C. C.	17 of 1817, Sec. 9. Sec. 10.
302	Any person paying, or tendering in payment counterfeit coin, bank notes, promissory notes, or other securities for money, knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Vide No. 300.	Ditto.	Ditto.
303	Any person clipping, filing, drilling, defacing, or debasing the gold and silver coin of the British Government in India, or any coin usually received as money within the British possessions in India.	Vide No. 300.	Ditto.	Ditto.
304	Any person having in his possession any counterfeit coin, without good and sufficient cause.	To pay a fine equal to four times the nominal value of such counterfeit coin: in default imprisonment not exceeding six months: half of the fine to go to the informer.	M.	17 of 1817, Sec. 11.
305	Any person having in his possession any counterfeit stampt paper, without good and sufficient cause.	Vide No. 304.	Ditto.	Ditto.
306	Any person committing adultery; (married women to be prosecuted by their husbands.)	Not exceeding 39 stripes of the rattan, and imprisonment not exceeding seven years, nor less than three.	C. C.	17 of 1817, Sec. 6.
307	Any person committing rape.	Sentence to be passed under the general regulations.	N. A.	Ditto.
308	Any person convicted of culpable homicide, not amounting to wilful murder, and which is under the Mahomedan law, commutable for *deyut*, or fine of blood.	Liable to not exceeding corporal punishment of 39 stripes of the rattan, and imprisonment with hard labour for seven years.	C. C.	17 of 1817, Sec. 7.
309	Any person convicted of any robbery, burglary, or theft, whether in a house or from the person, either as a principal or accomplice, or of an attempt to commit the same, accompanied with an attempt to commit wilful murder, either by wounding, burning, strangling, poisoning, drowning, throwing into a well, or by any other means.	Liable to 39 stripes of the rattan, and imprisonment in transportation for life.	C. C. N. A.	17 of 1817, Sec. 8.
310	Any person convicted of any robbery, burglary, or theft, or of an attempt to commit the	Vide No. 309.	Ditto.	Ditto.

No.	Offence.	Penalty.	Convicting Jurisdiction.	Enacting Regulation.
	same, whether in a house or from the person, either as principal or accomplice, accompanied with wounding, burning, or corporal injury, to any person, so as to endanger life.			
311	Any police *darogah*, or *mohurrur*, guilty of gross neglect in the care of the *thannah* records.	Liable to dismission, or to a fine, at the discretion of the court.	M.	20 of 1817, Sec. 8.
312	Any police *darogah*, apprehending any person, or issuing any order, or doing any official act, and wilfully omitting to insert the same in his diary.	Liable to dismission, or to such other penalty as may appear proper under the general regulations.	Ditto.	Ditto.
313	Any landholder, proprietor, or farmer of land, or his local agent, or any head of any village, neglecting to appoint *dawk peons*, or *pykes*, and to name a *mundul* or other person to receive and forward the police *dawk*.	To be fined not exceeding 100 Rs. commutable, in default, to one month's imprisonment in the civil jail.	Ditto.	20 of 1817, Sec. 10.
314	Any police *darogah*, *mohurrur*, *jemadar*, or *burcundoss*, trading, or keeping any warehouse or shop, for wholesale or retail, within the limits of his *thannah*.	Prohibited.		20 of 1817, Sec. 11.
315	Any police *darogah* employing any *burcundoss* of his *thannah* on his own private affairs.	To be fined, and dismissed from office.		Ditto. Ditto.
316	Any police officer, demanding or receiving any diet money, or other allowance or gratuity from any complainant or accused person, or any witness or other person.	To refund the amount received, and to be dismissed from office.	M. C. C.	Ditto. Ditto.
317	Any police *darogah*, permitting any *vakeel* or *mooktar*, on the part of any landholder, farmer, local agent, or other person, to be permanently employed at his *thannah*.	To be dismissed from office.	M.	Ditto. Ditto.
318	Any *darogah*, or other native officer of police, taking cognizance of any charge of adultery, fornication, calumny, abusive language, slight trespass, or inconsiderable assault.	Vide No. 317.	Ditto.	20 of 1817, Sec. 12.
319	Any landholder, or farmer, or local manager, or *mundul*, or *putwarry*, or head of a village, residing therein, wilfully neglecting or delaying to report to the nearest police station, all unnatural deaths, or deaths attended with suspicious circumstances, which may come to his knowledge.	To be fined not exceeding 200 rupees; in default payment, commutable to imprisonment, not exceeding six months.	Ditto.	20 of 1817, Sec. 14.

No.	*Offence.*	*Penalty.*	*Convicting Jurisdiction.*	*Enacting Regulation.*
320	Any police officer or other person whatever, inflicting any maltreatment on a prisoner or witness, with a view to extort a confession, or procure information.	To be exemplarily punished.	M. C. C.	20 of 1817, Sec. 19.
321	Any police *darogah*, confining any individual in the stocks, except at night, and then only in cases of robbery and murder, or of previous escape, or from notoriety of bad character.	To be dismissed from office.	M.	Ditto.
322	Any police *darogah*, or other officer of police, detaining any prisoner at the *thannah* beyond 48 hours.	Vide No. 321.	Ditto.	Ditto.
323	Any head man of a village, or *mundul*, neglecting to give information at the police *thannah*, of any person of bad character (who has been released after imprisonment in his village) being absent from his village at night, without giving notice of his intention, or of his associating with persons of bad reputation, or of his ceasing to labour, or obtain a livelihood by creditable means.	Fine not exceeding 100 rupees: commutable, if not paid, to one month's imprisonment in the civil jail.	Ditto.	20 of 1817, Sec. 21.
324	Any village watchman, guilty of any gross neglect or misconduct in the discharge of his duty as a police officer.	To be dismissed from office, and otherwise punished under the general regulations.	Ditto.	Ditto.
325	Any police *darogah*, or police officer, employing any village watchman on his private concerns, or on any duty unconnected with the police.	To be dismissed from office.	Ditto.	Ditto.
326	Any head man, or watchman of a village, neglecting or wilfully inattentive to any requisition to oppose and seize the criminals, on the occurrence of any gang or highway robbery, murder, burglary, or theft, or any heinous offence attended with a violent breach of the peace.	Imprisonment not exceeding six months, and a fine not exceeding 200 Rs. commutable, if not paid, to a further imprisonment not exceeding six months.	Ditto.	Ditto.
327	Any proprietor, manager, or head person of a village, in which any person summoned may reside, furnishing a certificate of such individual not being in the village, and it afterwards appears that such person summoned actually was in the village at the time.	Fine not exceeding 200 rupees; in default payment, imprisonment not exceeding one month in the civil jail.	Ditto.	20 of 1817, Sec. 24.
328	Any proprietor, &c. as above, engaging to cause the attendance of any person summoned on his return to his village, to give information to the police *thannah*, and wilfully neglecting so to do.	Vide No. 327.	Ditto.	Ditto. Ditto.

No.	*Offence.*	*Penalty.*	*Convicting Jurisdiction.*	*Enacting Regulation.*
329	Any police officer, guilty of any wilful abuse or perversion of the powers vested in him, for the arrest and bailment of persons charged with criminal offences.	To be dismissed from office, and punished under the general regulations.	M. C. C.	20 of 1817, Sec. 25.
330	Any police officer, placing in restraint, or requiring bail from any person, wounding or slaying murderers, robbers, or thieves, in his own defence or in defence of his property.	Vide No. 329.	Ditto.	Ditto.
331	Any person, not being a proprietor of land, amenable to the authority of a *zillah* or city magistrate, or police officer, resisting, or causing to be resisted, any warrant, summons, or other process of any authorized magistrate or police officer.	All his moveable property to be attached, and at the expiration of a proclamation of one month to attend, to be sold, to make good any fine that may be imposed on him.	M.	20 of 1817, Sec. 26.
332	Any person, &c. as above, being charged with a criminal offence of a heinous nature, absconding or concealing himself, so that the process issued against him cannot be served.	All his moveable property to be attached, and at the expiration of six months, should he not attend, to be at the disposal of Government.	Ditto.	Ditto. Ditto.
333	Any police officer, wounding or slaying any proclaimed offender, under Regulation IX. 1808.	To be held guiltless.		Ditto. Ditto.
334	Any police officer entrusted with, or assisting in, the execution of a legal warrant, for the apprehension of any person charged with murder, robbery, or other heinous crime, wounding or slaying such offender, in attempting to apprehend him.	Vide No. 333.		Ditto. Ditto.
335	Any police officer, &c. as above, wounding or slaying any offender, while pursuing him, immediately after the commission of any crime, or resisting him during his attempt to commit the crime.	Vide No. 333.		Ditto. Ditto.
336	Any indigo planter, landholder, farmer, or local agent, or other person, using stocks or other instruments of restraint, for the purpose of confining *ryots*, or other individuals, indebted to them on any account whatever.	Prohibited.		20 of 1817, Sec. 27.
337	Any officer of police, making any attachment or seizure of salt, without the special order of the magistrate, or an application from any authorized public officer.	To be dismissed from office, and to pay full damages to the amount of the loss and expense sustained by the proprietor in a civil action.	Ditto.	20 of 1817, Sec. 29.

No	*Offence.*	*Penalty.*	*Convicting Jurisdiction.*	*Enacting Regulation.*
338	Any law officer, or ministerial native officer, convicted of corruption, extortion, or embezzlement.	Liable to discretionary punishment, not exceeding seven years imprisonment	C. C.	18 of 1817, Sec. 6.
339	Any native officer, attached to any civil or criminal court, embezzling any money or other property, paid into or deposited in court, or received by him in his official capacity, in execution of a decree, or on account of a deposit, or on any account whatever.	To pay it back into court within a limited time, or otherwise recoverable from him and his surety, as a judgment or decree of court.	J	18 of 1817, Sec. 7.
340	Any native officer, attached to any civil or criminal court, withholding any public account which it is his duty to prepare and furnish.	To deliver the accounts immediately, and to pay such fine to Government as may appear just and proper.	Ditto.	Ditto.
341	Any person against whom, (with a view to prevent internal commotion, or other reasons of state,) there may not be sufficient grounds to institute any judicial proceedings, or when such proceeding may be deemed unadvisable or improper.	To be placed in personal restraint, in any fortress, jail, or other place, by warrant from G. G. C.	G. G. C.	3 of 1818, Sec. 2.
342	Any *zemindar*, *jageerdar*, or [illegible] whose estates or lands, (without [illegible] proceedings.) it may be [illegible] for the above reasons to [illegible]	To be attached and managed *khas*, until otherwise ordered by G. G. C.	Ditto.	3 of 1818, Sec. 9, 11.
343	Any person held to bail for his appearance before C. C. neglecting to attend at the appointed time.	The surety to produce him immediately, or within a given period; and on failure, the penalty of the security bond to be enforced as a decree of court; and if it cannot be realized, the surety to be liable to imprisonment in the civil jail for not exceeding six months.	C. C. M.	6 of 1818, Sec. 4.
344	Any person who shall appear from the evidence on any proceedings, to be of a notoriously bad or dangerous character, independent of the specific charge on which he may be tried and acquitted.	To be detained for security, for a specific time; amount, and number of sureties, at the discretion of the court, and his case to be brought before C. C. every three years.	C. C. N. A.	8 of 1818, Sec. 2, 3.
345	Any person who may appear to be a notorious robber, of whatever denomination, of character so dangerous, as to render his release without security evidently unsafe and objectionable.	Liable to be detained indefinitely for specific substantial security, and his case to be regularly brought before C. C. every three years.	M. C. C.	8 of 1818, Sec. 4. Sec. 10. 3 of 1819, Sec. 1.

No.	*Offence.*	*Penalty.*	*Convicting Jurisdiction.*	*Enacting Regulation.*
346	Any person who may appear to be of a bad character, requiring security for his good behaviour*.	To be detained for security not exceeding twelve months.	M.	8 of 1818, Sec. 8.
347	Any person who may appear to be by habit a robber, burglar, or thief, or a vender or receiver of stolen property, knowing the same to be stolen, of a character so desperate, dangerous, or irreclaimable, as to render his release without security after 12 months, hazardous to the community.	To be detained for specific security and number of sureties, and also for a specific time, never exceeding three years.	M. C. C.	8 of 1818, Sec. 9.
348	Any person who may be convicted of breaking into, or attempting to break into, a dwelling house, tent, boat, or other place of habitation, by night or by day, with an intent to steal, such breaking, or attempting to break, not being attended with any aggravating circumstances, or (such as) any corporal injury, or personal violence, nor the prisoner having been before convicted of burglary, robbery, or other heinous offence, nor a person of notoriously bad character, nor committing the offence while employed as a watchman, guard, or police officer, nor the property stolen exceeding the value of 100 rupees.	Vide No. 349.	M.	12 of 1818, Sec. 2.
349	Any person who may be convicted of breaking into, or attempting to break into, any warehouse, storehouse, or other building or place used for the custody or preservation of property, by night or by day, with an intent to steal, not attended with any aggravated circumstances as above.	Imprisonment with hard labour not exceeding two years, and to corporal punishment not exceeding 30 rattans.	Ditto.	Ditto. Ditto.
350	Any person who may be convicted of being present, aiding or abetting in the above crimes; or though not present, having procured or caused the perpetration of these offences, by hire, counsel, or command, or of having in any manner confederated with the actual perpetrator, in pursuance of a preconcerted plan, not attended with any aggravated circumstances as above.	Vide No. 349.	Ditto.	Ditto. Ditto.
351	Any person convicted of theft, whether in a house, warehouse, or other place, or from the person, not attended with any aggravated circumstances, or (such as) severe corporal injury, or other aggravating act of personal violence, nor the prisoner having been before convicted of any heinous offence†, nor a person of notoriously bad character†, nor the case being	Vide No. 349.	Ditto.	12 of 1818, Sec. 3.

* Vide Regulation IV. 1825.

† In these cases, it is discretionary with the magistrate to punish himself, or commit to C. C. for trial.

No.	Offence.	Penalty.	Convicting Jurisdiction.	Enacting Regulation.
	attended with any other peculiar circumstances*, but in which theft, as above, the property, or value of the property, stolen shall exceed 50 Rs. and not exceed 300 Rs. or the prisoner shall have been before convicted of theft, burglary, robbery, or other heinous offence*, or the prisoner shall have committed the theft while employed as a watchman, guard, or police officer, or be a servant of the person from whom the property be stolen, or a servant employed in the house where the theft may have been committed.			
352	Any person convicted of cattle-stealing.	Vide No. 349.	M.	12 of 1818, Sec. 3.
353	Any person who may be convicted of having purchased or received plundered or stolen property, of whatever description, knowing that such property had been obtained in the perpetration of gang robbery or by theft, accompanied by any aggravating circumstances, as murder, attempt to murder, or wounding, burning, corporal injury, or other aggravating act of personal violence; or receiving or purchasing stolen property of any description, knowing it to be stolen, from any person of notorious bad character, or from any watchman, guard, or police officer; or purchasing or receiving as above, exceeding the sum of 300 rupees.	Liable to discretional punishment, not exceeding 14 years' imprisonment, and 39 stripes of the rattan.	C. C.	12 of 1818, Sec. 4.
354	Any person who may be convicted of buying or receiving stolen property, of whatever description, knowing at the time that such property had been stolen, and having been before convicted of the offence of buying or receiving stolen property, (or having been before convicted of robbery, burglary, or theft,) or other heinous crime, (or being an habitual and professional receiver of stolen goods,) or a person of notoriously bad character.	Vide No. 353.	C. C.	12 of 1818, Sec. 4.
355	Any person convicted of buying or receiving stolen property, of whatever description, not exceeding 300 rupees in value, knowing it at the time to have been stolen, the robbery or theft not having been attended with any aggravated circumstances.	Liable to not exceeding 30 rattans, and not exceeding two year's imprisonment with hard labour.	M.	Ditto. 6 of 1824, Sec. 4.
356	Any person convicted of having in his possession, property obtained by theft or robbery, and knowing, at a period of time subsequently	Vide No. 355.	Ditto.	12 of 1818, Sec. 4.

* In these cases, it is discretionary with the magistrate to punish himself, or commit to C. C. for trial.

No.	Offence.	Penalty.	Convicting Jurisdiction.	Enacting Regulation.
	to its first coming into his possession, that such property had been obtained by theft or robbery; notwithstanding which he has kept the property in his possession, without restoring it to the owner, or giving information to the magistrate or local police officer.			
357	Any convict, or prisoner, confined for security, who may escape while under sentence, or order of imprisonment, from a jail, or other place of confinement, or from the custody of his guards, *not attended with* any aggravated circumstances.	Liable to corporal punishment not exceeding 30 rattans, and a further imprisonment not exceeding two years.	M.	12 of 1818, Sec. 5.
358	Any prisoner who may effect his escape from a jail, or other place of confinement, or from the custody of his guards, while under examination, or charges of a criminal nature, not attended with any aggravated circumstances.	Liable to imprisonment not exceeding six months.	Ditto.	Ditto.
359	Any *manjy* of a ferry boat, being neglectful, so that any person is drowned by the oversetting or sinking of a boat.	Imprisonment not exceeding six months, or a fine of 200 rupees.	Ditto.	6 of 1819, Sec. 13.
360	Any *manjy* of a ferry boat, being neglectful, so that any person is exposed to imminent danger by the oversetting or sinking of a boat.	Vide No. 359.	Ditto.	Ditto. Ditto.
361	Any *manjy* of a ferry boat, being neglectful, so that any property is lost or damaged by the oversetting or sinking of a boat.	Vide No. 359.	Ditto.	Ditto. Ditto.
362	Any person enticing and taking away, or causing to be enticed and taken away, a married woman living under the protection of her husband, or of any person having the care of her in his behalf, for the purpose of rendering her a prostitute or concubine, or otherwise disposing of her in an unlawful manner.	Imprisonment for six months, and a fine not exceeding 200 rupees, commutable, if not paid, to a further imprisonment not exceeding six months. In aggravated cases, to be committed to C. C. who may pass sentence not exceeding 39 stripes of the rattan, and imprisonment with hard labour for seven years. Vide No. 306.	M. C. C.	7 of 1819, Sec. 2. 17 of 1817, Sec. 6.
363	Any person enticing or taking away an unmarried female, under the age of fifteen, living with her parents or guardians, or any person acting in their behalf, for the purpose of rendering such unmarried female minor, a prostitute or concubine, or otherwise disposing of her in an unlawful manner.	Vide No. 362.	Ditto.	Ditto. Ditto.

No.	Offence.	Penalty.	Convicting Jurisdiction.	Enacting Regulation.
364	Any person possessing the means of supporting his wife and children, and deserting them, and wilfully neglecting to provide for their support, unless upon shewing good cause.	To be required to provide for their maintenance, and on failing to do so, to be imprisoned for a period not exceeding one month, and so on, toties quoties.	M.	7 of 1819, Sec. 3.
365	Any person as above, deserting or wilfully neglecting to provide for his illegitimate children.	Vide No. 364.	Ditto.	7 of 1819, Sec. 4.
366	Any person as above, deserting or wilfully neglecting to provide for the mother of illegitimate children, having the care of an infant.	Vide No. 364.	Ditto.	Ditto. Ditto.
367	Any person as above, deserting or wilfully neglecting to provide for the mother of illegitimate children, whilst in a state of pregnancy.	Vide No. 364.	Ditto.	Ditto. Ditto.
368	Any person who may voluntarily engage to serve as a workman, of any description, for a stipulated term, and who without good and sufficient cause shall wilfully quit the service so engaged for, before the expiration of the term so agreed upon.	To be imprisoned not exceeding one month: if it appear just and proper, to be required to complete the stipulated term of service, and on neglect to comply with such requisition, to be further imprisoned not exceeding two months.	Ditto.	7 of 1819, Sec. 5.
369	Any person who may voluntarily contract for the performance of any specific work, and who without good and sufficient cause shall wilfully neglect to perform the work so contracted for.	To be imprisoned not exceeding one month; and if it appear just and proper, to be required to perform the work contracted for, and on neglect to comply with such requisition, to be further imprisoned not exceeding two months.	Ditto.	Ditto.
370	Any domestic servant who may engage to serve for any fixed term, quitting the service of his employer before its expiration, unless upon shewing good cause.	Vide No. 368.	Ditto.	7 of 1819, Sec. 6.
371	Any domestic servant who may engage for the performance of any specific service, quitting before the completion of the stipulated service, unless upon shewing good cause.	Vide No. 368.	Ditto.	Ditto. Ditto.
372	Any domestic servant, being employed from month to month, quitting without giving previous notice, not less than fifteen days, unless upon shewing good cause.	Vide No. 368.	Ditto.	7 of 1819, Sec. 5. Sec. 6.

No.	*Offence.*	*Penalty.*	*Convicting Jurisdiction.*	*Enacting Regulation.*
373	Any master or other person, discharging any domestic servant without good and sufficient cause, before the expiration of the fixed term.	Payment to be made of such a sum as may appear adequate to any loss sustained by him, from being discharged before the time agreed upon.	M.	7 of 1819, Sec. 5. Sec. 6.
374	Any master, &c. as above, discharging any such servant as above, without good and sufficient cause, before the completion of the specified service.	Vide No. 373.	Ditto.	Ditto. Ditto.
375	Any master, &c. as above, discharging any monthly servant without giving previous notice of fifteen days, or paying his wages for that period.	Payment to be made equal to half a month's wages, in addition to any arrears due.	Ditto.	Ditto. Ditto.
376	Any complaint or charge preferred against any public officer in the salt department for a breach of his official duty, and any cases of adulteration of salt.	Cognizable by the magistrate.	Ditto.	10 of 1819, Sec. 96.
377	Any person who may by force or threats, prevent any officer authorized to attach salt from effecting the seizure of any salt suspected to be contraband or adulterated, or who may forcibly resist any officer in the execution of that duty.	Fine not exceeding 200 rupees, commutable, if not paid, to not less than two, and not more than four months' imprisonment in the *dewanny* jail.	Ditto.	10 of 1819, Sec. 56. Sec. 110. Sec. 121.
378	Any officer in the salt department taking or receiving any fee, gratuity, perquisite, or allowance, either in money or effects, under any pretence whatever, from any *molunghee*, or other person employed or concerned in the manufacture of salt.	To refund the money or effects so received, to be dismissed from his office, to be further liable to imprisonment not exceeding six months, and to be fined not exceeding 500 Rs. for every 100 rupees taken, as the court may direct.	Ditto.	10 of 1819, Sec. 63.
379	Any officer in the salt department entrusted with the payment of advances to *molunghees*, who may, under any pretence or colour whatsoever, appropriate to his own use the whole or any part thereof.	Vide No. 378.	Ditto.	Ditto.
380	Any officer, &c. as above, who may require or take from any person a written acknowledgment for a larger sum of money than has been actually paid.	Vide No. 378.	Ditto.	Ditto.
381	Any officer in charge of any place in which salt, the property of Government, is stored, who may embezzle any of the salt received into such place of deposit entrusted to his charge.	To be considered guilty of theft, and punished accordingly under the general regulations.	M. C. C.	10 of 1819, Sec. 64.

No.	Offence.	Penalty.	Convicting Jurisdiction.	Enacting Regulation.
382	Any officer in charge of any place in which salt, the property of Government, is stored, who may knowingly permit any salt to be carried from such place of deposit without due authority.	Vide No. 381.	M. C. C.	10 of 1819, Sec. 64.
383	Any officer in charge of any place in which salt, the property of Government, is stored, who may allow a larger quantity of salt to be removed than is specified in the order.	Vide No. 381.	Ditto.	Ditto. Ditto.
384	Any officer in charge of any place in which salt, the property of Government, is stored, who may knowingly grant a receipt for a larger quantity of salt than is received or stored by him.	Vide No. 381.	Ditto.	Ditto. Ditto.
385	Any salt adulterated in the manner stated in Section 77, Regulation X. 1819.	To be confiscated, and a fine levied of 10 rupees per maund, commutable, if not paid, to imprisonment not exceeding six months in *dewanny* jail.	M.	10 of 1819, Sec. 77. Sec. 78.
386	Any person giving intentionally and deliberately a false deposition on oath, or under a solemn declaration taken instead of an oath, relative to any proceeding before any salt agent, or officer of *chokies*, and upon a point material to the issue thereof.	Vide No. 167.	M. C. C.	10 of 1819, Sec. 106.
387	Any person causing or procuring another person to commit the offence of perjury as above.	Vide No. 167.	C. C.	10 of 1819, Sec. 100.
388	Any person sitting *dhurnah*, for the purpose of extorting money, or carrying any point of real, imaginary, or pretended interest or right.	Fine not exceeding 200 rupees, commutable, if not paid, to six months imprisonment in the civil jail; or, in aggravated cases, imprisonment in the civil jail not exceeding one year, and a fine not exceeding 1000 rupees, commutable, if not paid, to a further period of imprisonment not exceeding one year.	M. C. C.	7 of 1820, Sec. 7.
389	Any person pressing or compelling any individual to act as a cooly and *bagary*, either on private or public service.	Subject to such penalty as may appear to be proper, and consistent with the powers of the magistrate under the general regulations.	M.	3 of 1820, Sec. 3.

No.	Offence.	Penalty.	Convicting Jurisdiction.	Enacting Regulation.
390	Any officer subject to the authority of the B. R. committing any offence.	Liable to be summoned to the Presidency, to be suspended from office, and to be fined not exceeding one month's salary.	B. R.	2 of 1793, Sec. 31.
391	Any proprietor or farmer of land, or any dependant *talookdar*, under-farmer, or *ryot*, or any native officer employed under a collector, required to attend on the B. R. for the purpose of any enquiry into any matter coming within their cognizance, and neglecting to appear.	Liable to a daily fine, to be levied as an arrear of revenue.	Ditto.	2 of 1793, Sec. 33.
392	Any manager of an estate under the court of wards, appropriating to his own use, either directly or indirectly, any sum of money or other property above his fixed allowance.	Liable to the fine specified in his obligation, and dismissal from his trust.		10 of 1793, Sec. 10.
393	Any officer, *sudder* or *mofussil*, as above, acting as above.	Ditto ditto.		10 of 1793, Sec. 11.
394	Any defaulter*, refusing to obey, or resisting, or causing to be resisted, the process of a collector of R.	Liable to a forfeiture of his estate.	J.	14 of 1793, Sec. 15. Sec. 16.
395	Any defaulter*, absconding, or shutting himself up in his own, or any house, or in any building, or retiring to any place, so that the collector's process cannot be served on him.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
396	Any ploughs and implements of husbandry, the cattle actually trained to the plough, and the seed grain of under-farmers, *ryots*, and dependant *talookdars*.	Not liable to distress, and distrainer to be punished by an award of damages, and all costs of suit.	Ditto.	17 of 1793, Sec. 4.
397	Any person distraining, after sunset and before sunrise, for the discharge of arrears of rent or revenue.	To forfeit the arrear, and all costs of suit, and to restore the property, or the value of it.	Ditto.	17 of 1793, Sec. 17.
398	Any person, a holder of a rent-free grant, omitting to furnish the collector with any information necessary to enable him to form a periodical register.	Liable to a daily fine, to be levied as an arrear of revenue.	C. B. R.	19 of 1793, Sec. 41. 37 of 1793, Sec. 36.
399	Any native officer of any public treasury, refusing to receive in payment any gold-mohurs or the halves or quarters of them, at the rates directed.	To be dismissed from office, to pay the costs of suit, and such damages as may appear proper.	J.	35 of 1793, Sec. 3.

* For a farmer or surety. See Sec. 19 and 21.

No.	Offence.	Penalty.	Convicting Jurisdiction.	Enacting Regulation.
400	Any native officer as above, refusing to receive any sicca rupees of the 19th *sun*, or the halves or quarters of them, at the rates directed.	To be dismissed from office, to pay the costs of suit, and such damages as may appear proper.	J.	35 of 1793, Sec. 22.
401	Any proprietor of land, farmer of an estate, dependant *talook tar*, or under-farmer, omitting to furnish a collector with any requisite information, necessary to enable him to form a quinquennial register.	Liable to a fine, to be levied as an arrear of revenue.	C. B. R. G. G. C.	18 of 1793, Sec. 25.
402	Any *ameen*, appointed by C. R. to attach lands ordered to be sold under a decree, exacting more from the under-farmers and *ryots* than is specified in their engagements.	Liable to a prosecution in the civil court.	J.	45 of 1793, Sec. 7.
403	Any *ameen*, embezzling or doing any injury to the estate, during the time it is entrusted to him.	Liable to a fine, to be levied as an arrear of revenue.	Ditto.	Ditto.
404	Any proprietor of land, or farmer, or his surety, resisting, or causing to be resisted, any *ameen* or other officer directed to attach lands ordered to be sold.	To be proceeded against under Regulation XIV. 1793.		45 of 1793, Sec. 9.
405	Any proprietor, or farmer of land, omitting or refusing to attend, or cause an agent to attend, with any accounts of the collections and *jumma* of the land ordered to be sold, on the requisition of the collector.	Liable to a daily fine, to be levied as an arrear of revenue.	B. R.	45 of 1793, Sec. 10.
406	Any *putwaree* or *zemindaree* officer neglecting to attend as above.	Ditto.	Ditto.	45 of 1793, Sec. 11.
407	Any purchaser refusing or omitting to make the requisite deposit, or to pay the deficiency and the expence of a resale of land, sold under a decree.	Amount to be levied as for an arrear of revenue.	C. R.	45 of 1793, Sec. 14. 14 of 1793, Sec. 27.
408	Any proprietor of land, resisting, or causing to be resisted, the *ameen* or other officer deputed to attach his lands, when about to be sold for arrears of rent.	To be proceeded against under Regulation XIV. 1793.	Ditto.	3 of 1794, Sec. 10.
409	Any *tusseeldar*, *sezawul*, *ameen*, *serishtadar*, *moonshy*, *mohurrir*, or other native officer, employed under a collector of revenue, who may withhold any money, papers, or accounts, belonging to Government, after the demand of the same by the collector.	To be apprehended, and confined in the *dewanny* jail of the district, until he shall have discharged the sum demanded, or delivered up the papers and accounts; and his real and personal property to be attached and sold, to make good the sum due from him.	Ditto.	3 of 1794, Sec. 16.

No.	*Offence.*	*Penalty.*	*Convicting Jurisdiction.*	*Enacting Regulation.*
410	Any native officer as above, who may act as above, and abscond, or not be forthcoming.	The surety to be proceeded against as above.	C. R.	3 of 1794, Sec. 17.
411	Any appeal, which may appear litigious.	Appellant to pay a fine to Government, proportioned to his condition and the circumstances of the case.	P. C. A. S. D. A.	13 of 1796, Sec. 3. 2 of 1802, Sec. 8.
412	Any person in the possession of accounts necessary to be examined on the division or union of an estate, not producing them, on a written requisition from the collector.	Liable to a daily fine, until the accounts are produced, to be levied as an arrear of revenue.	B. R.	15 of 1797, Sec. 4. Sec. 5.
413	Any person refusing to pay the fees on a division or union of an estate.	Money to be levied as an arrear of revenue.	C. R.	15 of 1797, Sec. 5.
414	Any dependant *talookdar*, *kutkinadar*, *jotedar*, or other under-tenant, of whatever description, from whom an arrear of rent may be due to any *zemindar*, *talookdar*, proprietor or farmer of land, or manager of an estate, or other public officer holding lands in attachment.	To be kept in close custody, until he pay the amount, with all costs, and interest on the arrear at one per cent. per mensem, or until the plaintiff apply for his release.	J*.	7 of 1799, Sec. 15. Sec 19.
415	Any *sudder* or *mofussil amlah*, or native agent, of any description, employed by any landholder or farmer in the management of his estate or farm, or in the collection of his rents, refusing to render any accounts, or withholding money in his hands, or for any matter relating to the discharge of his trust, whilst in his employ.	Ditto.	Ditto.	7 of 1799, Sec. 20.
416	Any proprietor of land, farmer, or other agent, neglecting to attend, upon due requisition, with any accounts of the *jumma*, and collections of any land that is ordered to be sold for arrears of revenue.	Liable to a daily fine, until the accounts are produced; to be levied as an arrear of revenue.	B. R.	7 of 1799, Sec. 29.
417	Any accounts produced as above required, fabricated, altered, or changed, by the orders, or with the knowledge or connivance of the proprietor or farmer of the estate.	To be fined, to such extent as may appear proper.		Ditto.
418	Any purchase of land at the public sales, made with any fictitious substitution, or the substitution of the name of any other person whatever.	Land liable to confiscation or to such other penalty as may appear proper.	G. G. C.	Ditto.
419	Any defaulting landholder, farmer, or surety, purchasing, directly or indirectly, his own lands at a public sale.	Prohibited, and the lands liable to forfeiture.	Ditto.	Ditto.

* These cases may be referred for trial to the Collector. Vide Regulation XIV. of 1824.

No.	Offence.	Penalty.	Convicting Jurisdiction.	Enacting Regulation.
420	Any village, or any portion of any estate wilfully omitted in the willage statements, required by the collector for the purpose of preparing the public registers.	Liable to forfeiture, if the statement be given by the proprietor—to a fine, if given by the farmer or *surburakar*, *sezawul*, or other officer.	G. G. C.	8 of 1800, Sec. 20.
421	Any person succeeding to the property of any *malguzaree* estate, or *lakheraj* tenure, whether by inheritance, purchase, gift, or otherwise, neglecting to notify such succession, immediately after the same has taken place, to the collector of the district.	Liable to a fine.	B. R. G. G. C.	8 of 1800, Sec. 21.
422	Any person as above, wilfully misrepresenting his succession to property as above.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
423	Any agent convicted of having collusively fabricated or altered accounts delivered by him to the collector, on the separation and reassessment of any estate, whether by public or private sale, or of division amongst sharers.	Liable to be punished for forgery, and to be dismissed from his employment, and prohibited from being again employed, under whatever penalty the court may think proper.		1 of 1801, Sec. 8.
424	Any agent convicted of having wilfully delivered any other than the true accounts as above.	Ditto.		Ditto.
425	Any appeal from the decision of a collector to the B. R. or from B. R. to G. G. C. relative to the division of any estate, that shall appear to be groundless, vexatious, or litigious.	Appellant to be fined, as may appear proper; to be levied as an arrear of revenue.	B. R. G. G. C.	1 of 1801, Sec. 13.
426	Any sharer in a joint undivided estate, who shall, by withholding the accounts and papers, or by any other voluntary act, impede or oppose the division, when the same may have been ordered.	To be fined, as may appear proper; to be levied as an arrear of revenue.	Ditto.	Ditto.
427	Any arms manufactured according to the European fashion, whether in Europe, India, or elsewhere, transported, or attempted to be so, without a pass from Government, beyond the limits of the Company's territories.	Liable to be confiscated.		11 of 1807, Sec. 3.
428	Any bonds or other engagements, for the payment of money, entered into in any other species of rupee, or gold-mohur, than those of the 19th *sun*.	To pay a fine to Government, not exceeding one-fourth of the amount of the bond.	J.	13 of 1807, Sec. 7.
429	Any person wounding or slaying a proclaimed offender, for whose apprehension a reward may have been offered, in endeavouring to apprehend him.	To be deemed guiltless.		9 of 1808, Sec. 11.

No.	*Offence.*	*Penalty.*	*Convicting Jurisdiction.*	*Enacting Regulation.*
430	Any person wounding or slaying a robber or murderer, immediately after the commission of the crime, in endeavouring to apprehend him, or in resisting him during his attempt to perpetrate the offence.	To be deemed guiltless.		9 of 1808, Sec. 11.
431	Any vender of stamps exacting more than the prescribed rates for the sale of stamps.	To be punished by a criminal prosecution, or by dismissal from office.	B. R.	1 of 1814, Sec. 21.
432	Any person filing in any court any plaint or pleading, miscellaneous petition, or application not written in a fair legible hand, and properly engrossed.	To be fined, not exceeding three times the amount of the stampt paper that would have been required, had the paper been written properly.		26 of 1814, Sec. 5.
433	Any party in a suit, not prepared, after due notice, to fill his exhibits, names of witnesses, or give any other explanation that may be required by the court, or assign satisfactory reason for delay.	First offence, to be fined not exceeding one-fourth of the institution stamp duty. Second offence, to be again fined, or case to be proceeded on, as by default.		26 of 1814, Sec. 12.
434	Any person manufacturing or selling spirituous liquors, *taurry*, *putch-whye*, or intoxicating drugs, including opium, not paying any arrear due.	To be recovered, as an arrear of revenue, from the defaulter or his surety.	Ditto.	17 of 1814, Sec. 2.
435	Any proprietor, or his local *naib*, or representative, omitting to furnish an *ameen*, directed, under Regulation XIX. 1814, to make a division of an estate, with all requisite accounts.	Liable to a daily fine until the accounts are produced; to be levied as an arrear of revenue.	C. R. B. R.	19 of 1814, Sec. 17.
436	Any proprietor, &c. as above, omitting to cause the *putwarrees* and other *zemindaree* officers to attend such *ameen* as above.	Vide No. 435.	Ditto.	Ditto.
437	Any person preferring an appeal to B. R. from any partition of an estate made by C. R. which shall clearly appear to be groundless, vexatious, and litigious.	Liable to a fine, to be levied as an arrear of revenue.	B. R.	19 of 1814, Sec. 20.
438	Any sharer of a joint undivided estate, who shall, by withholding the requisite accounts and papers, or by any other voluntary act, impede or oppose the division, when ordered under Regulation XIX. 1814.	Vide No. 437.	Ditto.	19 of 1814, Sec. 21.
439	Any person preferring a summary appeal, which shall be found to be groundless and litigious.	Appellant to be fined, not exceeding the value of the stamp fee, payable on a regular appeal.	S. D. A. P. C. A. J.	26 of 1814, Sec. 3. Cl. 10.

No.	Offence.	Penalty.	Convicting Jurisdiction.	Enacting Regulation.
440	Any pleader guilty of disrespect to the court, in open court.	To be fined not exceeding 100 Rs.	S. D. A. P. C. A. J.	27 of 1814, Sec. 14.
441	Any person in possession of the records of a *canoongo*, refusing or evading to deliver them up.	Liable to the penalties of resistance of process.	M.	2 of 1816, Sec. 10.
442	Any person preferring a charge against any *sudder chokeedaree buksee*, which shall prove manifestly unfounded, exaggerated, or vexatious.	To be punished under Regulation IX. 1793, Sec. 10.	Ditto.	22 of 1816, Sec. 20.
443	Any *zemindar*, or other proprietor of any village or villages, paying revenue to Government, or any farmer engaging with Government for the public revenue, refusing or omitting to furnish, whenever called upon, a statement shewing the name or names of such village or villages, with the names or names of the *putwarree* or *putwarries* of such village or villages.	Liable to a daily fine, until the statement be furnished.	C. R. B. R.	12 of 1817, Sec. 4. 1 of 1819, Sec. 6.
444	Any person whatever, who may without due authority remove from office any *putwarree* duly constituted or appointed, or who may oppose a *putwarree* in the performance of his duties, or who may prevent his performing them, or who may resist or evade the entry of a *putwarree* duly appointed into the possession of his office.	Fine not exceeding 50 rupees, for the first offence; 100 rupees for the second offence; and to a daily fine until the *putwarree* is restored.	C. B. R.	12 of 1817, Sec. 13. 1 of 1819, Sec. 7.
445	Any proprietor or holder of lands, [an enquiry into the right of which may have been authorized by the Board of Revenue, or other authority,] refusing or neglecting to furnish the accounts relating to such lands.	Lands to be attached, and rents collected on account of Government, in the same manner as if the lands were the property of Government.	C.	2 of 1819, Sec. 13.
446	Any proprietor or farmer, omitting or refusing to attend, or cause his officer or agent to attend, when duly summoned, or omitting or refusing to furnish the accounts or documents required, or to shew cause for such omission.	Liable to a daily fine, to be paid daily, subject to the confirmation of G. G. C. to be levied as an arrear of revenue.	C. B. R. G. G. C.	Ditto.
447	Any *zemindar* or other person, resisting, or causing to be resisted, the attachment or measurement of lands under Regulation II. 1819, or resisting, or causing to be resisted, any process issued to compel a *putwarree*, *gomastah*, or other officer, to produce his accounts and to give his evidence.	To pay a fine to Government; to be levied as an arrear of revenue: if exceeding 500 rupees, case to be reported to G. G. C.	C. R. B. R. G. G. C.	2 of 1819, Sec. 14.

No.	Offence	Penalty.	Convicting Jurisdiction.	Enacting Regulation.
448	Any witness refusing to take the oath required from him before a collector of revenue.	To be sent to the judge, to be dealt with under the general regulations.	J.	2 of 1819, Sec. 19.
449	Any person giving intentionally and deliberately a false deposition on oath, or under a solemn declaration taken instead of an oath, relative to any proceeding before a collector, under Regulation II. of 1819.	To be deemed guilty of perjury.		Ditto.
450	Any person causing or procuring another to commit the offence of perjury as above.	To be deemed guilty of subornation of perjury.		Ditto.
451	Any person resisting any process issued by a collector under Regulation II. 1819.	Liable to penalties of Regulation XIV. 1793, and Regulation VI. 1795.		Ditto.
452	Any person attempting to pass a larger quantity of goods than is specified in his *durkhast*.	Liable to confiscation.	Col. Cus. B. C.	9 of 181 0 Sec. 19.
453	Any person attempting to pass goods of a greater value than those specified in his *durkhast*.	Double duty.	Ditto.	Ditto.
454	Any person attempting to pass more goods, or any other goods in addition to those specified in his *rowannah*.	Confiscation.	Ditto.	9 of 1810, Sec. 22.
455	Any person attempting to pass goods superior in value to those specified in his *rowannah*.	Double duty.	Ditto.	Ditto.
456	Any goods brought within the limits of a *chokey*, or found in transit without a *rowannah*.	Double duty.	Col. Cus.	9 of 1810, Sec. 30.
457	Any goods seized after having clandestinely passed, or in the attempt clandestinely to pass within the limits of any *chokey*, without having paid the duties, or without any *rowannah*.	Confiscation.	Col. Cus. B. C.	Ditto.
458	Any goods brought within, or taken out of the limits, although accompanied by a *rowannah*, but not bearing a certificate or endorsement at the back, certifying that the goods have been examined by the nearest *chokey darogah*.	Liable to double duty or confiscation.	Ditto.	1 of 1812, Sec. 22. Sec. 24.
459	Any goods exported or taken out of the limits into which they may have entered under a *rowannah*, not endorsed by the collector of customs, as having been exported.	Liable to double duty or confiscation.	Ditto.	1 of 1812, Sec. 23. Sec. 24.

No.	*Offence.*	*Penalty.*	*Convicting Jurisdiction*	*Enacting Regulation.*
460	Any opium found, excepting that manufactured and sold by the Government.	Contraband, and liable to seizure and confiscation, together with the boats, carriages, cattle, and packages, used in the storing or transport of it.	C. R.	13 of 1816, Sec. 39. Sec. 44.
461	Any person breaking open any boat or carriage, chest, cask, box, or bale, or other package, suspected of containing opium, except under a warrant.	Illegal.		13 of 1816, Sec. 41.
462	Any person detaining on suspicion, without sufficient cause, any boat, &c. as above.	Liable to pay to the party injured any damages sustained.		Ditto.
463	Any opium seized and delivered over to the collector of land revenue.	If no claimants appear, after a publication of one month, to be confiscated.	C. R.	13 of 1816, Sec. 45.
464	Any person proved to have purchased any contraband opium, or in whose possession any cantraband opium may be found.	Fine of eight rupees per seer, when the opium is seized, and the opium to be confiscated. If the fine does not amount to 500 rupees, liable to have it increased to that amount, and to be imprisoned for not exceeding six months. When opium is not found and seized, fine of 16 rupees per seer, and otherwise the same penalties as when the opium is found, seized, and confiscated.	Ditto.	Ditto.
465	Any *zemindar*, *talookdar*, &c. &c. conniving at the sale of any opium on his estate or limits of land.	Fine of eight rupees per seer, and not exceeding six months imprisonment, when the opium is seized; or fine of 16 rupees per seer, and same imprisonment, when the opium is not seized.	Ditto.	13 of 1816, Sec. 46.
466	Any Government vender acting contrary to his engagement.	Fine of 500 rupees, or imprisonment not exceeding six months.	Ditto.	13 of 1816, Sec. 59.
467	Any licensed vender acting contrary to his engagement, not being any offence specifically provided for.	Liable to a fine of 50 rupees, or imprisonment not exceeding one month, and to forfeit his security, to such extent as to indemnify Government for his default.	Ditto.	13 of 1816, Sec. 65.

No.	*Offence.*	*Penalty*	*Convicting Jurisdiction*	*Enacting Regulation*
468	Any licensed vender desirous of surrendering his license.	To pay one month's tax over and above the amount payable by him in ordinary course.	C. R.	13 of 1816, Sec. 66.
469	Any licensed vender selling elsewhere, except at his regular shop.	Liable to be punished for illicit vend.	Ditto.	13 of 1816, Sec. 67.
470	Any Government or licensed vender selling adulterated opium.	License to be forfeited, and fine of 500 rupees, and imprisonment not exceeding six months, and opium to be confiscated. Informer to receive half the fine.	Ditto.	13 of 1816, Sec. 70.
471	Any unauthorized person selling opium.	Fine of 500 rupees, and six months imprisonment.	Ditto.	13 of 1816, Sec. 75.
472	Any person having in his possession a larger quantity of opium than five *tolahs*.	Opium to be confiscated, together with packages, &c. and unless he can shew cause for possession, subject to the further penalties of fine and imprisonment.	Ditto.	13 of 1816, Sec. 76.
473	Any person resisting the collector's process.	Liable to the penalties of Regulation XIV. 1793.	Ditto	13 of 1816, Sec. 89.
474	Any informer appearing to be instigated by malicious, vexatious, or unwarrantable motives.	To pay all costs of suit, and to pay a fine of 20 rupees to the party aggrieved, and to be imprisoned for 15 days.	Ditto.	13 of 1816, Sec. 94.
475	Any persons travelling in large bodies, or assembling together, under circumstances leading to the suspicion that they have assumed a fictitious character, and not being able on examination to give a satisfactory account of themselves.	To be either detained for inquiry, or forwarded to the magistrate.	M.	3 of 1821, Sec. 7.
476	Any landholder, or farmer, local manager, or *mundul*, *putwarree*, or other head of a village, who shall willfully neglect, or delay to report to the nearest police station, the resort to, or passage through his village of any considerable body of strangers, or the assemblage of such bodies.	To be punished under Section 13, Regulation IX 1808.	Ditto.	Ditto.
477	Any *chokeedar*, or other village guard, guilty of the like neglect.	To be punished under Section 6, Regulation III. 1812.	Ditto.	Ditto.

No.	*Offence.*	*Penalty.*	*Convicting Jurisdiction.*	*Enacting Regulation.*
478	Any person bidding at a public sale, who upon being called upon to conclude his purchase, and lodge the prescribed deposit, may be unable, or shall refuse to do so.	To be fined not exceeding 100 rupees, and to be confined for 15 days, or until the fine is paid, in the civil jail.	C. J.	11 of 1822, Sec. 14.
479	Any person guilty of any contempt, outrage, or disturbance, in open *kutcherry*, in the presence of any member of the B. of R. or C. R.	To be fined not exceeding 100 rupees: commutable, if not paid, to 15 days imprisonment in the *dewanny* jail.	B. R. C. R.	11 of 1822, Sec. 37.
480	Any person printing any book or paper, or keeping or using any printing press or types, or other materials or articles for printing, without having obtained the previous sanction and license of the G. G. C.	Liable to a fine of 1000 rupees: commutable, if not paid, to imprisonment without labour for six months.	M.	3 of 1823, Sec. 2.
481	Any person subject to the authority of the *zillah* courts, who shall knowingly and wilfully circulate, or cause to be circulated, sell, or cause to be sold, or deliver out and distribute, or in any manner cause to be distributed, any newspaper, printed book, or paper of any description, the circulation of which may have been prohibited by the G. G. C.	First offence—Fine not exceeding 100 rupees: commutable, if not paid, to imprisonment not exceeding two months. Second offence, and every subsequent conviction:—Fine not exceeding 200 rupees: commutable, if not paid, to imprisonment not exceeding four months.	Ditto.	3 of 1823, Sec. 11.
482	Any covenanted civil servant, in whatever department of the public service he may be employed, borrowing money from, or in any way incurring debt to, any native officer under his authority, or under the authority of any of his subordinate functionaries, or from any known surety, agent, relation, connexion, or dependant of any such native officer, or from any person of whom such native officer may be known to be, or to have been the servant, agent, surety, or dependant.	To be dismissed from office.	G. G. C.	7 of 1823, Sec. 2.
483	Any officer of Government, being a covenanted civil servant, borrowing money from, or incurring any debt to, any manager, guardian, executor, *ameen*, *sezawul*, *gomastah*, farmer, *mutuwullee*, or other person, who may in any way be officially accountable to him, or from the known surety, agent, relation, connexion, or dependant of such person.	To be dismissed from office.	Ditto.	Ditto.
484	Any judge of a *zillah* or city court, any magistrate, joint magistrate, register, and assistant to the magistrate, any collector, and deputy collector of the land revenue, any as-	To be dismissed from office.	Ditto.	7 of 1823, Sec. 3.

No.	Offence.	Penalty.	Convicting Jurisdiction.	Enacting Regulation.
	sistant to such collectors, or other officers, exercising the powers of such collector, borrowing money from, or in any way incurring debt to, any *zemindar*, *talookdar*, *ryot*, or other person possessing real property, or residing in, or having any commercial establishment within the city, district, or division to which his authority may extend.			
485	Any person lending money, or in any way becoming the creditor to, any such public officer.	To forfeit a sum equal to the amount of the debt to Government.	P. C. A. S. D. A.	7 of 1823, Sec. 4.
486	Any native causing himself to be appointed to any office, in opposition to the provisions of Regulation XXI. 1814, or in any way knowingly accepting office in contravention thereof.	To forfeit a sum equal to ten times the yearly salary or allowances attached to the situation.	Ditto.	7 of 1823, Sec. 7.
487	Any British subject, committing any assault, forcible entry, or other injury, accompanied with force, (not being felony,) against the person or property of any native inhabitant of the British territories in India*.	To be fined not exceeding 500 rupees, to be levied, in case of non-payment, by distress; and if no property be found, to be committed to some fit place of confinement, or if such place be not in existence to the gaol of Calcutta, for not exceeding two months, unless such fine be sooner paid. Any part, or the whole of the fine may be paid to the party aggrieved, and the rest is to be transmitted to the clerk of the crown.	M.	Sec. 105. 53 Geo. III. Cap. 155.
488	Any British subject owing any sum of money not exceeding 50 Rs. to any native of India*.	To be levied as in the preceeding case, and if no property be found, to be committed as above.	Ditto.	Sec. 106. 53 Geo. III. Cap. 155.
489	Any person convicted of two or more offences, for each of which he would be subjected to the penalties prescribed by clause fifth, Section 2, or clause fourth, Section 3, Regulation XII. 1818	To be sentenced to receive 30 stripes of the rattan, and two years imprisonment with hard labour. If further punishment however appear proper, prisoner to be committed to C. C.	Ditto.	6 of 1824, Sec. 11.
490	Any person retailing spirituous liquors, wines, or fermented liquors of any description, whether imported by sea or otherwise, except under a license from a collector, or other officer duly authorized to grant the same.	Illegal, and liable to the same penalties as are prescribed for the illicit sale of spirituous liquors.	C. R.	7 of 1824, Sec. 2.

* Vide Regulation XX. of 1825, and 4 Geo. IV. Cap. 81; also No. 519 and 520.

No.	*Offence.*	*Penalty.*	*Convicting Jurisdiction.*	*Enacting Regulation.*
491	Any British born subject, retailing spirits or wines of any description, in any place of which the distance from the town of Calcutta may not exceed ten miles, without a license duly granted.	To forfeit the sum of 500 rupees, to be determined according to Section 33, Regulation II. of 1802.	C. R. B. R.	7 of 1824, Sec. 2.
492	Any person employed in any manner by the collector of *abkaree* revenue, who may be convicted of any fraudulent breach of trust in the execution of his duty.	Subject to the penalties prescribed by Section 21, Regulation X. 1813.	Ditto.	7 of 1824, Sec. 13.
493	Any *cutwal*, police *darogah*, *cutwal* of a military *bazar*, or other native officer invested with local jurisdiction, who may authorize, support, countenance, or connive at, the establishment of any unlicensed shop or shops in any place subject to his control or influence.	Subject to dismissal from office, and a fine of 500 rupees; or in default of payment, to six months imprisonment	M	7 of 1824, Sec. 13. Cl. 2.
494	Any person giving any information, by which any native officer, as above, shall be convicted	To receive half the fine	Ditto.	7 of 1824, Sec. 14.
495	Any person giving any information originating in malice, or in motives clearly vexatious and unwarrantable.	To be fined not exceeding 50 rupees, or to be imprisoned not exceeding fifteen days.	C. R.	Ditto.
496	Any proprietor, farmer, *sezawul*, *tehsildar*, or other manager of land, authorizing or conniving at the illicit sale or manufacture of spirituous liquors, *tary*, or intoxicating drugs, whether in a dry state, or infused in water or other fluid, within the estate or farm held or managed by him.	Fine of 500 rupees; or in default, six months imprisonment.	C. R. B. R.	7 of 1824, Sec. 16. Cl. 2.
497	Any person who shall, directly or indirectly, be concerned in, or who shall in any way cause, encourage, promote, or advise, the illegal cultivation of the poppy.	Liable to the same penalties and forfeitures, as if he illicitly cultivated the same.	C. R.	7 of 1824, Sec. 17. Cl. 1.
498	Any native officer of Government, of whatever description, including *chokeedars*, *pykes*, or other officers of village police, neglecting to give information regarding the illicit cultivation of the poppy, or conniving in any respect at the same.	Liable to the penalties prescribed for police and *abkaree darogahs*, in Section 36, Regulation XIII. of 1816.		Ditto. Ditto. Cl. 2.
499	Any *putwaree* neglecting to inform the *canoongoe* of the *pergunnah*, or collector of the district, of the illicit cultivation of the poppy.	Vide No. 498.	Ditto.	Ditto. Ditto. Cl. 3.

No.	*Offence.*	*Penalty.*	*Convicting Jurisdiction.*	*Enacting Regulation.*
500	Any person purchasing or receiving opium from a cultivator, or other person, under engagements, or employed in the provision of opium, on account of Government, or bargaining for the purchase of opium, or in any way causing, encouraging, or advising such cultivator, or other person, to embezzle or illegally to dispose of any opium.	To forfeit to Government a sum equal to three times the penalty prescribed in Section 45, Regulation XIII. 1816.	C. R.	7 of 1824, Sec. 17. Cl. 2.
501	Any native officer, of whatever description, neglecting to assist to the utmost of his powers in the suppression of the illicit sale, purchase, importation, or possession of opium.	Liable to a fine of 8 rupees per seer, commutable to six months imprisonment. If the quantity of opium cannot be ascertained, then to a fine of 1000 rupees, commutable to six months imprisonment.	Ditto.	Ditto. Ditto. Cl. 6.
502	Any person who may, by force or threats, prevent an officer from effecting the seizure of any opium suspected to be contraband, or who may forcibly resist such officer in the execution of his duty.	Liable to a fine of 1000 rupees, in addition to the penalties for connivance.	M.	Ditto. Ditto. Cl. 7.
503	Any native officer subject to the orders of an opium agent, or a deputy opium agent, as well as *muhtoes* and other intermediate managers, guilty of any neglect or breach of duty, or any act of oppression.	Liable to a fine of 50 rupees, commutable, if not paid, to one month's imprisonment in the civil jail.	Opium Agents.	7 of 1824, Sec. 23. Cl. 1.
504	Any unlicensed person having in his possession, within the town of Calcutta, more than one pound of opium, at a time; without a certificate from the secretary to the board of opium, certifying that it has been imported by sea, and paid the duties, or that it has been purchased at the public sales.	The opium to be forfeited to Government, and the person in whose possession it may be found, to forfeit a sum equal to three times the amount of the duty imposed on importation by sea.		7 of 1824, Sec. 24. Cl. 1.
505	Any opium passed, or attempted to be passed, for exportation by sea, without a certificate.	Vide No. 504.		Ditto. Cl. 3.
506	Any person floating timbers through any of the rivers mentioned in Regulation VIII. 1824, contrary to the rules laid down in Section 6. of the said regulation.	To forfeit 10 rupees to Government for each timber, to be levied by distraint.	C. R.	8 of 1824, Sec. 6.
507	Any person attempting to pass, free of toll, any boat, raft, timber, bamboo float, or the like.	Liable to a penalty of 10 times the amount of the regular toll, to be levied by distraint.	Ditto.	8 of 1824, Sec. 7.
508	Any person replacing, fixing, or sinking any *bandell*, or contrivance for fishing, or for any other purpose, which may tend to obstruct the	The obstructions to be destroyed, and the party liable to a fine of 50 rupees; or in de-	M.	8 of 1824, Sec. 10.

No.	Offence.	Penalty.	Convicting Jurisdiction.	Enacting Regulation.
	navigation of the rivers and streams, mentioned in Regulation VIII. 1824, after such obstructions may have been removed or prohibited by the supervisor.	fault, imprisonment for one month in the civil jail. If guilty of violence, then he is liable to imprisonment in the criminal jail, with hard labour not exceeding three months, and to furnish security to keep the peace.		
509	Any person who may, by force or threats, prevent the collector or supervisor, or any of his or their officers, from fulfilling the duties assigned to them, or who may forcibly resist them in the execution of those duties, or who may advise or encourage such resistance.	Liable to the penalties prescribed for the offence of resisting the process of a magistrate.	M.	8 of 1824, Sec. 11. Cl. 1.
510	Any *darogah* or other officer in charge of a *thannah*, or *chokee*, omitting to afford immediate assistance to the collector, supervisor, or other officer, on requisition made to him.	To be dismissed from office, and fined not exceeding 200 rupees; in default, imprisonment, not exceeding three months, in the *dewanny* jail.	Ditto.	8 of 1823, Sec. 11. Cl. 2.
511	Any *zemindar*, *talookdar*, or other proprietor, farmer of land, *naib*, *gomusta*, or other local agent, wilfully permitting any one to resist the collector, supervisor, or other officer aforesaid, within the village or lands occupied or managed by him.	Liable to a fine not exceeding 200 rupees, commutable to three months imprisonment in the civil jail.	Ditto.	Ditto. Ditto. Ditto.
512	Any person or persons (not being principals) supposed to have been directly or indirectly concerned in or privy to the offence of murder, gang robbery, highway robbery, murder by *thugs*, coining, forgery, burglary, or theft, making a full, true, and fair disclosure of the whole circumstances relative to the crime committed, and the persons concerned therein, or pointing out the mode in which the stolen property has been disposed of.	Magistrate empowered to tender a pardon, without reference to any other authority.	Ditto.	10 of 1824, Sec. 3. Cl. 1.
513	Any landholder, farmer, *tehsildar*, or other person in the possession or management of land, who may have been duly required by the collector of land revenue to provide supplies for a body of troops, through any part of the British territories, or to make preparations of boats, temporary bridges, or otherwise, for enabling the troops to cross rivers or *nullahs*, who shall wilfully disobey or neglect the same.	Liable to a fine of 1000 sicca rupees, to levied as an arrear of revenue.	C.	6 of 1825, Sec. 2.
514	Any landholder, &c. as above, failing to exert himself for the due execution of the duty so assigned to him.	Vide No. 513.	Ditto.	Ditto. Ditto.

No.	*Offence.*	*Penalty.*	*Convicting Jurisdiction.*	*Enacting Regulation.*
515	Any officer of Government in the Judicial department, civil or criminal, employing directly or indirectly, his private servant of whatever description, or any other person, not being a public officer duly appointed, in the execution of any public duty.	Liable to dismissal from office.		8 of 1825, Sec. 2.
516	Any judicial officer as above, employing any of the public officers on their establishments, not being *peons* or inferior servants, in the performance of any part of his private business.	Vide No. 515.		8 of 1825, Sec. 2. Cl. 2.
517	Any informer or accuser, preferring a groundless and malicious charge against any European public officer.	To be imprisoned with or without labour and irons, not exceeding six months, and fined not exceeding 500 Rs. commutable, if not paid, to a further imprisonment of six months. A prosecution for perjury may be directed, if sufficient grounds appear.	S. D. A. B. T. B. R.	8 of 1825, Sec. 5. Cl. 1. Sec. 6.
518	Any person amenable to the authority of the established criminal courts, who may be guilty of any contempt of court in any such court.	Liable to a fine of 200 Rs.; if not paid, to be confined for two months in the civil jail.		12 of 1825, Sec. 5. Cl. 2.
519	Any European British subject, charged with murder, rape, robbery, theft, or other criminal offence, being a commissioned or non-commissioned officer or soldier, serving with any body of troops in the service of His Majesty, or of the Honorable East India Company, at any place not within the territories of Fort William, or at any place within the territories situated above 120 miles from the presidency, or being a person attached to such body of troops in any capacity specified in Sections 45 and 60, 4th Geo. IV. cap. 81.	To be delivered over to the commanding officer of the nearest military station for trial, agreeably to act of parliament.	M.	20 of 1825, Sec. 2.
520	Any British subject as above, serving beyond the jurisdiction of the court of requests, in the city of Calcutta, indebted in any sum not exceeding 400 rupees.	Amenable to a military court of requests, agreeably to act of parliament.		20 of 1825, Sec. 4. Cl. 1.
521	Any officer or soldier, being a European British subject, serving as above, indebted in any sum beyond 400 rupees in value or amount.	Liable in actions of debt and personal actions, to the local courts of civil justice, agreeably to act of parliament.		20 of 1825, Sec. 4. Cl. 3.
522	Any person or persons, who shall, after the 20th day of December 1824, write or engross	To forfeit for every offence, a sum equal to 20 times the	J.	16 of 1824, Sec. 6.

No.	Offence.	Penalty.	Convicting Jurisdiction.	Enacting Regulation.
	or cause to be written or engrossed on any vellum, parchment, paper, or other material, any matter or thing chargeable with stamp duty under any regulation, before the said material shall be duly stamped.	value of the stampt paper which ought to have been used, to be recovered by summary process in the civil court; if voluntarily produced within 30 days, then a penalty of only five times the amount; if voluntarily produced after 30 days, then a penalty of ten times the amount.	J.	16 of 1824, Sec. 6. Cl. 1. Sec. 13. Cl. 3.
523	Any person or persons as above, who shall in any manner make, sign, or execute, or knowingly accept or negotiate any deed, instrument, or writing, chargeable with stamp duty, that may not have been executed on paper or other material duly stamped.	Vide No. 522.		Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto.
524	Any person or persons, ordinarily resident within the provinces, who may execute, or cause to be executed, in any place on the continent of India, not being within the provinces, any deed, &c. as above, or knowingly accept or negotiate any deed, &c. as above, with intent to evade the payment of the duty.	Vide No. 522.		16 of 1824, Sec. 6. Cl. 2.
525	Any person executing any deed, &c. liable to a stamp duty, on paper, &c. stamped for a rate less than what may be the rate chargeable on account of the matter engrossed or written thereon.	Vide No. 522.		16 of 1824, Sec. 6. Cl. 6.
526	Any person or persons, filing, or exhibiting, or recording, or causing or procuring to be filed, exhibited, or recorded, for the purpose of proof, information, registry, or for any purpose, or in any manner whatever, in any court of justice, or in the office of any collector, register, or other public officer, any deed, &c. required to be written on stamp paper, which may not be written on the prescribed stamp paper.	Vide No. 522. If a *vakeel* or *mooktear* of a party, or a ministerial officer of the court or office, to be also dismissed.		16 of 1824, Sec. 7. Cl. 1.
527	Any *vakeel*, any *cazee*, or public officer whatever, who may draw up any deed, &c. required to be written on stamp paper, on paper not bearing the prescribed stamp, or who may attest, register, or record any deed, &c. as above, or who may prepare for the purpose of being authenticated, a copy of any deed, &c. as above, not bearing a stamp of the same value as is prescribed for the original of such deed.	Liable to dismissal, besides the penalty. Vide No. 522.		16 of 1824, Sec. 7. Cl. 2.

No.	Offence.	Penalty.	Convicting Jurisdiction	Enacting Regulation.
528	Any vender of stamp paper, not having his license and a copy of the schedule annexed to this regulation, authenticated by the seal and signature of the collector, stuck up in the place where he may sell stamps; and further, not affixing such notification on the outer door of his house, as the collector may direct.	Fine of fifty rupees.		16 of 1824, Sec. 11. Cl. 1.
529	Any vender or distributor, giving out stamped paper without writing his name at the back of each sheet, and the date of sale or delivery.	Fine of fifty rupees. If the paper exceed the value of 16 rupees, then a fine of three times the amount of the value of the paper.		16 of 1824, Sec. 11. Cl. 2.
530	Any vender or distributor writing a false date at the back of the paper, &c. so sold.	Fine of 100 rupees. If the paper exceed that value, then six times the value of the paper, and also the penalty of his bond for a breach of the stipulations.		Ditto. Ditto. Ditto.
531	Any vender or distributor who may, without special direction or permission in writing from the collector, or Board, give out, or deliver any stamp paper, &c. without having received the entire amount of the duty affixed thereto.	To forfeit for each piece of paper, &c. fifty rupees.		16 of 1824, Sec. 11. Cl. 3.
532	Any person taking or receiving stamp paper as above, without having paid the entire duty thereon.	To forfeit fifty rupees for each piece of paper so taken or received.		Ditto. Ditto. Ditto.
533	Any vender or distributor being applied to for stamp paper, and having in his possession the description of paper required, and refusing or wilfully delaying to furnish the same to the applicant, tendering legal payment for the same.	To forfeit fifty rupees for every offence.		16 of 1824, Sec. 11. Cl. 4.
534	Any vender or distributor who upon furnishing stamped paper, &c. shall, on any pretext, take or demand a higher price than may be denoted by the stamp, upon each paper, &c.	To forfeit one hundred rupees for every offence.		Sec. 11. Cl. 5.
535	Any vender or distributor failing to produce any of the accounts required to be kept by him, after requisition made in writing, and failing to account for such omission.	To forfeit fifty rupees, and to be further subject to such daily fine as the Board may impose, until they are produced.		Ditto. Cl. 7.
536	Any vender or distributor refusing to permit the collector, or other person duly authorized by a writing under the seal and signature of that	To forfeit one hundred rupees, and to be further subject to such daily fine as the Board		Ditto. Cl. 8.

No.	*Offence.*	*Penalty.*	*Convicting Jurisdiction.*	*Enacting Regulation.*
	officer, to inspect the accounts, and examine the store of stampt paper in his custody, immediately on demand.			
537	Any vender or distributor being removed or resigning his situation, and refusing or failing to make over all the accounts and stores, and the balance of the accounts in cash, or any part thereof, to the collector, or person appointed by him to take charge thereof.	To forfeit a sum equal to treble the amount and value of the stamps, and money, which may appear to be in his possession, and to a daily fine until the papers, &c. are furnished.		12 of 1826. Sec. 11. Cl. 9.
538	Any heir or administrator, or other person in charge of the effects of a deceased vender, refusing to make over all accounts of the sale and distribution of the stamp paper, &c. together with the remaining store thereof, or refusing to allow search to be made for the same.	To forfeit fifty rupees, together with a daily fine, until the papers, &c. are furnished.		Sec. 11. Cl. 10.
539	Any person filing, &c. in any court of judicature or public *cutcherry*, or before any judge, &c. or other public officer, any deed, &c. not having the signature of a licensed stamp vender endorsed upon it.	To forfeit a fine equal to five times the value of the paper.		Sec. 12. Cl. 1.
540	Any person filing, &c. any deed, &c. having a forged stamp or signature, or causing or procuring such deed, &c. as above to be filed, &c.	To forfeit a fine equal to twenty times the value of the paper.		Ditto. Ditto.
541	Any person giving information, which shall lead to the conviction of any person guilty of any act for which a penalty is prescribed.	To receive half the fines and forfeitures levied from him.		Sec. 13. Cl. 4.
542	Any person selling or buying any stamp paper, bearing or purporting to bear the Government stamp, for a less price than the amount of the duty thereon impressed.	To forfeit 50 rupees for each piece of paper so bought or sold, and further subject to the penalties in clause 9, Section 10, Regulation 1. 1814.		Sec. 14.
543	Any superintendent or other officer, fixing or impressing any stamp to any paper, &c. without a certificate from the collector, of the duty having been paid, or without special authority in writing from the Board of Revenue.	To forfeit 1000 rupees.		Sec. 15. Cl. 6.
554	Any collector or other officer, granting a certificate as above, before the prescribed duty shall have been actually paid.	Vide No. 543, and also responsible for the duty.		Ditto. Ditto.

No.	*Offence.*	*Penalty.*	*Convicting Jurisdiction.*	*Enacting Regulation.*
545	Any native officer or other person, acting as above, or conniving at the same.	Vide No. 543 and 544.		12 of 1826. Sec. 15. Cl. 7.
546	Any vender or distributor refusing or neglecting to verify his accounts, within such reasonable time as he shall be called upon by the Board to do so.	To forfeit 500 rupees.		Sec. 18.

APPENDIX.

FORMS

Of a Warrant, Depositions, Examination, and Commitment for Murder.

To the Sheriff of the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William in Bengal. To Richard Bagnall, Head Constable, and to all other Constables and Peace Officers within the Provinces, Districts, and Countries of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa.

These are in His Majesty's name to command you to apprehend and take the body of John Brown, he the said John Brown, having been charged before me T. A. one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, on the oath of Alexander Collingwood, with having feloniously killed and murdered one Thomas Wilson, and bring him the said John Brown, before me or any other of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace at their office in Calcutta aforesaid, to answer the said charge, and to be further dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand and seal, this 2d day of December 1821.

(Signed) T. A.

Justice of the Peace. L. S.

The Information and Deposition of Alexander Collingwood, taken upon oath, before T. A. Esq. one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the town of Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal, the eleventh day of December 1821, who on his oath saith: I am a seaman belonging to the ship Cambridge, now lying at Diamond Harbour, in the river Hooghly. On Friday last, about half past two o'clock, as the ship's company were at dinner, this prisoner, whose name is John Brown, came up to Thomas Wilson, and asked him to shake hands with him. Wilson refused, upon which Brown replied, I don't care a damn; if you follow me, I have something for you. Prisoner then came and sat on a chest near me, and began to use very abusive language to Wilson, calling him a thief, and a rogue and rascal. All of us begged him to hold his tongue, but he persisted in his abuse, until at length Wilson got up and said, "Men, is not this too bad?" and he was going to strike prisoner, but I prevented him. Wilson went back to his dinner again, but the prisoner continued his abuse; and in about five minutes, Wilson jumped up, and struck the prisoner, who in the same instant drew a knife out of a canvas apron which he had on, and thrust it into the belly of Wilson, who cried out, "See this, shipmates!" And he (Wilson) then drew the knife out of his own belly, and fell down, and in about half an hour he expired. The prisoner, after Wilson had dropped the knife on the deck, picked it up, and was going on deck with it, but it was taken from him by one of the men. The prisoner, after he had stabbed the deceased, said to him, "I told you I would do it." I have often heard the prisoner say he was an Irishman†.

The knife now produced is the one with which the wound was given. It was originally mine, but I gave it to the prisoner about a week ago, as he was our cook.

(Signed) ALEXANDER COLLINGWOOD.

Sworn the day and year first above written, before me,

(Signed) T. A.

Justice of the Peace.

The Information and Deposition of George Smith, taken upon oath, before T. A. Esq. one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the town of Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal, the eleventh day of December 1821, who on his oath saith: I am Quarter-master of the ship Cambridge, now lying at Diamond Harbour. On Friday last, about two o'clock, as the ship's company were at dinner, I heard this prisoner and a man named Wilson wrangling together. Their dispute was about an affair that had taken place in another ship, which we had agreed never to speak of again. Brown persisted in abusing Wilson, in a most violent manner. Wilson said, "Shipmates, is this proper?" and he got up, and went towards Brown, as if to strike him, but he was prevented by Collingwood. Brown then said to Wilson, "If you strike me, I will run this into your guts." I did not see whether he had any thing in his hand. Wilson returned to his mess, and I was eating my soup. During this time the prisoner still continued his abuse of Wilson. When I looked round again, I saw Wilson in the act of falling backwards, with this knife in his belly; and the prisoner exclaimed, "I told you I would do it." I ran for the doctor, and don't know what

* This case occurred in December 1821. The prisoner was indicted for murder, but found guilty of manslaughter only, and sentenced to 12 months imprisonment in the common gaol.

† In every commitment of a British subject, evidence must be given that he actually is so.

passed more. Wilson died in about twenty minutes. This is the knife with which the wound was given. I know the knife well, it was generally used by the prisoner. I have heard the prisoner say he was an Irishman.

(Signed) George Smith.

Sworn the day and year first above written, before me,
(Signed) T. A.
Justice of the Peace.

The Information and Deposition of William Wood, taken upon oath before T. A. Esq. one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the town of Calcutta at Fort William in Bengal, the eleventh day of December 1821, who on his oath saith: I am chief boatswain's mate of the Cambridge. On Friday last, as I was in the galley getting my soup, Thomas Wilson came in, and made some complaint about some meat to Brown. The prisoner Brown said, "If you speak to me, I'll heave a pot full of soup in your face." I went away below to my berth. In about ten minutes, Brown came down, and asked Wilson to shake hands with him. Wilson refused, upon which Brown said, "If you won't shake hands with me, I won't with you; but if you follow me, I have got something for you." Brown then went to his own berth and sat down, but continued abusing Wilson very much, and called him a thief. Wilson said, "Is this proper, to call me a thief, for what I have been punished for?" I said "No, it is not;" and I persuaded Wilson to sit down and eat his dinner. Wilson sat down, but said to Brown, "If you make use of such language again, I will strike you." Brown continued his aggravating language for two or three minutes, and Wilson got up and struck Brown, I believe on the side of his face; and in the same instant the prisoner drew out a knife from a piece of canvas which was round his waist, and thrust it into the belly of Wilson, and left it there. Wilson drew the knife out, and let it fall on the deck, and Brown picked it up. Wilson fell back, and in about twenty minutes afterwards expired.

The + mark of William Wood.

Sworn the day and year first above written, before me,
(Signed) T. A.
Justice of the Peace.

The Examination of John Brown, taken before me T. A. Esq. one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the town of Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal, the eleventh day of December 1821. The said examinant being charged on the oath of Alexander Collingwood, George Smith, and William Wood, with having, on the 7th day of December instant, at Diamond Harbour, in the East Indies, on board a certain ship called the Cambridge, unlawfully, feloniously, and of his malice aforethought, killed and murdered Thomas Wilson, by stabbing him in the belly with a knife; he the said John Brown, then and there, being a British subject of His Majesty: and the said examinant, being duly interrogated, says: "All I know of the matter is, that the man was buried the day following, as I was told. I know nothing about it more than I was told, for I was in liquor."

The + mark of John Brown.

Taken the day and year first above written, before me,
(Signed) T. A.
Justice of the Peace.

To the Sheriff of the Town of Calcutta, and Factory of Fort William in Bengal, and the Keeper of his Majesty's Prison at Calcutta.

Receive into your custody the body of John Brown, herewith sent you, he the said John Brown, being charged before T. A. Esq. one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, on the oath of Alexander Collingwood, George Smith, and William Wood, with having, on the 7th day of December instant, at Diamond Harbour, in the East Indies, on board a certain ship called the Cambridge, unlawfully, feloniously, and of his malice aforethought, killed and murdered Thomas Wilson, by stabbing him in the belly with a knife. He the said John Brown, then and there, being a British subject of His Majesty, and him the said John Brown, safely keep for further examination, and until he shall be discharged by due course of law.

Given under my hand and seal, this 12th day of December, 1821.
(Signed) T. A.
Justice of the Peace. L. S.

FORMS

Of a Deposition, Warrant, and Commitment, in Default of finding Sureties of the Peace.



Articles of the peace, exhibited by A. B. indigo planter of Kishungunge, Pergunnah Bulleah, in the district of Hooghly, against C. D. indigo planter of the same place, through fear of death, or of receiving some great bodily harm.

This exhibitant, on his oath, saith: I am an indigo planter, and reside at Kishungunge, Pergunnah Bulleah, in the district of Hooghly aforesaid. The defendant here present C. D. lives in my neighbourhood, and has also indigo factories there. On the tenth day of this present March, 1821, the defendant, accompanied by about thirty or forty natives, came on a piece of ground, which had been cultivated on my account, and cut all the indigo plant growing thereon. On my learning this circumstance, I repaired to the spot, and remonstrated with the defendant at his conduct. The defendant, however, paid no attention to my remarks, but directed his people to send me away, upon which three or four of the people that accompanied the defendant, did actually assault, shove and push me off the ground, the said defendant encouraging and exhorting them in this conduct. This exhibitant on his oath further saith, that by reason of the aforesaid conduct of the defendant C. D. and particularly from his having, at divers times within the last month, as I have been informed and believe, threatened to seize, beat, or illtreat me, I am in constant fear and danger of my life, and verily believe that the said C. D. will put his threat in execution, and will do me some bodily hurt, unless I can obtain protection from the laws of the country.

And this exhibitant further saith, that I am now under fear and apprehension that the said C. D. will take the first opportunity of doing me some bodily hurt, unless he is restrained therefrom, and therefore I crave that the said C. D. may be ordered to find sufficient sureties for keeping the King's peace towards me. This exhibitant saith, that I do not make this complaint against the said C. D. through any hatred, malice, or illwill which I have or bear towards him, but merely for the preservation of my life, and also my person from bodily harm.

(Signed) A. B.

Taken on oath the 15th day of March, 1821, before me,
(Signed) E. F.
Magistrate.

N. B. The above is a form when the party complains in person; but a warrant for keeping the peace may issue on any police officer, or other person, swearing, from what he has seen, or from what he has heard, and believes, that the life or person of any person or persons is in danger from the threats or conduct of another. It may also issue when any person can depose, that from the animosity that exists between A. and B. and other concurrent circumstances, such as the assembling of their servants and dependants, they verily believe an affray or breach of the peace will ensue, attended with serious consequences.

The following is a form of warrant, *mutatis mutandis*, for the apprehension of the parties.

To Ahmud Alee, Foujdarry Nazir of the zillah court of Hooghly, and to all other police officers within the said district.

These are in His Majesty's name to command you to apprehend and take the body of C. D. he having been charged before me E. F. Esq. one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and Magistrate of the aforesaid zillah, on the oath of A. B. with having used threats towards him, the said A. B. whereby the said A. B. apprehends danger to his life from him the said C. D. and therefore the said A. B. craves securities of the peace may be given by the said C. D. Wherefore take and bring him the said C. D. before me to answer the said charge, and to find such securities, and to be further dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand and seal, this 15th day of March, 1821. (Signed) E. F. *Magistrate.*
L. S.

N. B. Upon the defendant being brought up, he is merely called upon to give the proper securities, the reason being of course explained to him. The Magistrate is in no danger of any action in thus acting; for the oath of the complainant will discharge the Magistrate, and the fault, if any, remain on the complainant.

The following is a form for commitment, in case the defendant should be unable or unwilling to give securities of the peace.

To the Sheriff of the Town of Calcutta, and Factory of Fort William in Bengal, and to the Keeper of His Majesty's Prison at Calcutta.

Receive into your custody the body of C. D. herewith sent you, he being charged before me E. F. one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, on the oath of A. B. with having used threats toward the said A. B. by which the said A. B. apprehends danger to his life, and him the said C. D. safely keep for further examination, and until he shall find securities for keeping the peace towards the said A. B.

Given under my hand and seal, this 18th day of March, 1821.

(Signed) E. F. *Magistrate.*
L. S.

FORM OF CONVICTION FOR ASSAULT,

UNDER SECTION CV. CAP. 155, 53 GEORGE III.

Together with Form of Warrant for levying the Fine by Distress, Nazir's Return, and final Warrant of Commitment to the common Gaol.



At a court held at Hooghly, on Wednesday the 25th day of March, 1822, under Section CV. Chap. 155. 53 George III.

Present H. E. Magistrate of the zillah.

Anund Bearer, *versus* George Robertson.

Charge—Assault and Battery.

Anund Bearer. On oath. I am a *Surdar Bearer*, and reside at present in the town of Hooghly. I was lately in the service of Mr. Robertson, who is to my belief and knowledge a British subject. On the 2d of this month of March, I was as usual assisting him to dress, when some of the clothes that had lately come from the washerman's appeared to Mr. Robertson to have been badly washed ; on this he abused me grossly. I said, it was not my fault, but the *dhobee's*.

Mr. Robertson on this gave me two or three blows on the head, and called to his *hurcarrah* Mungloo Khan, and desired him to give me a flogging, for that I had been very impertinent to him. On this Mungloo and two other *peons* came, and Mungloo gave me seven or eight rattans on the back, the other two holding me by the arms. I cried out *Dohaee*, but they paid no attention to it, until Mr. Robertson told them to stop. (Plaintiff's back examined : it bears marks of recent punishment.)

Moralee Bearer. On oath. I was in Mr. Robertson's service in the beginning of this month. I remember the plaintiff being flogged by order of Mr. Robertson. (Witness then relates the circumstances, as stated by the plaintiff.)

Mungloo Khan. On oath. I am in the service of Mr. Robertson. I did give plaintiff a few blows by order of my master ; I do not remember how many, I did not count. My master told me plaintiff had been impertinent to him.

George Reynolds. On oath. I am a writer in the service of Government. I am acquainted with Mr. Robertson, and have heard him say he was a British subject.

George Robertson. Examined. I am an indigo planter, and at present reside in Hooghly. I know the plaintiff. I did tell Mungloo Khan to punish him. It was, however, very slightly done. Calls

Peer Khan. On oath. I am in Mr. Robertson's service. I know the plaintiff ; I held one of his hands while Mungloo Khan gave him two or three blows. It was with a rattan. I did not count the blows. More might have been given. I cannot say exactly how many were given.

Defendant convicted. Adjudged to pay a fine of sixteen rupees.

Defendant pays the fine, and is discharged. Eight rupees paid by way of satisfaction to Anund Bearer.

(Signed) H. E. *Magistrate.*
L. S.

Should the defendant refuse to pay the fine, the act directs, that it is to be levied by distress, in which case the following processes will be necessary.

TO AHMUD ALEE NAZIR.

Hooghly. }
To wit. }

Whereas George Robertson, a British subject of His Majesty, at present residing in the Zillah of Hooghly, was, in pursuance of an act of parliament passed in the 53d year of His Majesty King George the Third, entitled An act, &c. this 25th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1822, duly convicted before me H. E. Magistrate of the zillah of Hooghly, of having assaulted and beat one Anund Bearer, and was adjudged by me the Magistrate aforesaid, to pay a fine of sixteen rupees ; and whereas the said George Robertson, having notice of my said order, has refused to pay the said sum of sixteen rupees ; these are, therefore, to command you to levy the said sum of sixteen rupees by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the said George Robertson ; and I do hereby order and direct the goods and chattels so to be distrained, be sold, and disposed of within (N. B. not less than four, or more than eight) days, unless the said sum of sixteen rupees, for which such distress shall be made, together with the reasonable charges of taking and keeping such distress, shall be sooner paid ; and you are hereby commanded to certify to me, what you shall do by virtue of this my warrant.

Given under my hand and seal, at }
Hooghly, this 10th day of April, 1822. }

(Signed) H. E. *Magistrate.*
L. S.

Hooghly. }
To wit }

I Ahmud Alee, Nazir of Zillah Hooghly, do hereby certify to H. E. Magistrate of Hooghly, that I have made diligent search for, but do not know of, nor can find any goods and chattels of George Robertson, by distress and sale whereof I may levy the sum of sixteen rupees, pursuant to his warrant for that purpose, dated the 12th day of April, 1822.

Given under my hand and seal.

TO AHMUD ALEE, NAZIR.

Hooghly. }
To wit. }

Whereas George Robertson, a British subject of His Majesty, at present residing in the zillah of Hooghly, was in pursuance of an act of parliament, passed in the fifty-third year of His Majesty king George the Third, entitled An act, &c. this 25th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1822, duly convicted before me H. E. Magistrate of the zillah of Hooghly, of having assaulted and beat one Anund Bearer, and was adjudged by me the magistrate aforesaid to pay a fine of sixteen rupees; and whereas the said George Robertson, having notice of my said order, has refused to pay the said sum of sixteen rupees, and whereas it appears to me by the return of Ahmud Alee, Nazir of the zillah of Hooghly, dated the 12th day of March 1822, that he hath made diligent search for, but doth not know of, nor can find any goods and chattels of the said George Robertson, whereof the said sum of sixteen rupees may be levied, pursuant to my warrant duly made and issued for the levying the said sum of sixteen rupees by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the said George Robertson; these are therefore to command you the said Nazir of the zillah of Hooghly, to convey him the said George Robertson, to the common goal, at Hooghly aforesaid; and these are also to command you the keeper of the said common gaol, to receive him the said George Robertson, into the said common gaol, and there to keep him without bail or mainprize for the space of one month, unless the said sum of sixteen rupees so ordered to be paid as aforesaid shall be sooner satisfied.

Given under my hand and seal, this }
20th day of April 1822. }

(Signed) H. E. *Magistrate.*
L. S.

FORM OF PROCEEDING IN A CASE OF DEBT,

Under Section CVI. Cap. 155, 53 *George III.*

At a Court held under Section CVI. *Chap.* 155, 53 *George* III. *at Hooghly, on Monday the 5th day of April,* 1822.

Present H. E. Magistrate of the District.

BOLA MOODEE, ———————— Plaintiff.

versus

JAMES JOHNSTONE, ———————— Defendant.

To recover 36 rupees 4 annas, value of gram furnished by plaintiff to defendant.

Bola Moodee states his complaint, and calls

Ramsundur. On oath. I am the *gomasta* of the plaintiff. The books I now produce are written by me, and are true accounts. The defendant was in the habit of buying gram of my master, and there is now an actual balance of 36 rupees 4 annas due. I took the bill for this money to the defendant, but he refused to pay it.

Pran. On oath. I am the head *cooly* in the employ of plaintiff. I have always carried, or accompanied the people carrying gram to the defendant's house, and have got receipts for the amount delivered from the defendant's Sircar Joynarain. These are the receipts.

(Receipts examined, and found to correspond with the books produced by Ramsundur.)

James Johnstone. Examined. States, the gram was a very inferior quality to that for which he agreed to buy and pay for, and moreover it was deficient in quantity. Calls

Joynarain. On oath. The last time the gram came, there were two seers deficient in the four maunds. I however gave a receipt for the four maunds. I do not remember if any was ever deficient before.

Defendant adjudged to pay the sum of 36 rupees 4 annas to plaintiff. Defendant pays the money, and is discharged.

(Signed) H. E. *Magistrate.*

L. S.

N. B. The amount, in default payment, to be levied in the same manner as fines are levied in case of the conviction of a British subject.

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